

THE NAPAN

Historical Society

Vol. LVI] No 21—E. J. FULLER, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—F

THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

Capital and Reserve \$13,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Efficient service.

Interest paid or added to accounts twice a year.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received.

879

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTE, Manager.

from both friend and foes. The line has been restored east of Guemappe on the edge of the woods.

• • •

Men of the Worcester regiment according to Philip Gibbs, had a similar experience to that of the Argyles and Middlesex troops. Cut off in a small wood for several days and surrounded by the enemy, they exhausted their emergency rations, but refused to surrender, although suffering from thirst and hunger. When the British advanced on Tuesday night the siege was raised and the gallant Worcesters rejoined their comrades.

• • •

On the Loan plateau, north of Vauxillon, the Germans launched an attack against the French trenches, but were dispersed by artillery and machine gun fire. At the Hurtebise Farm east of the Craonne plateau, the enemy suffered heavy losses Wednesday morning in an unsuccessful attempt to drive out the French. A second attack also failed, the French, in a spirited counter-attack, forcing the enemy back to his trenches. Northwest of Craonne, north of the Vauclerc plateau, the French guns broke up a concentration of enemy troops. Artillery fire was continuous along the entire French front. On the Belgian front, especially at Dixmude, the artillery was actively engaged throughout the day.

• • •

War Summary of The Latest Events

A big British offensive in Macedonia was opened on Tuesday night after an artillery preparation lasting three days. Between the southern end of Lake Doiran and a point northwest of Doldzeli, in the vicinity of Saloniki, the British advanced about five hundred yards on a front of one mile. The enemy launched four counter-attacks, but was repulsed with losses. The British have consolidated the ground won. Farther east, the official report states, the British penetrated the enemy's lines, but were unable to hold the captured trenches. Fighting continues.

• • •

Heavy fighting continues along the Scarpe River, where the British have made further slight advances. The German resistance is stiffening, the tide of battle ebbing and flowing over the ground east of Monchy Heights, where thousands of German dead testify to the stubbornness of Hindenburg's defence. Fifteen German and six British aircraft were brought down in the aerial fighting that took place above the heads of the contesting armies.

• • •

The fight for possession of the Woods near Guemappe hung in the balance on Tuesday, parties of British troops, including men of the Argyle and Middlesex regiments, having been cut off from their main supports and given up as lost. Yesterday morning the Scottish and English troops resumed the attack and relieved the men who had been cut off, and who held out, although under fire.

• • •

COAL Just received a supply of
Fresh Mined Anthracite

STELLA

Farmers are getting the in condition to commence operations. Which it is clear of ice.

The Bay of Quinte is clear of ice. The mail carrier, W. J. now able to go to Millhaven in his motor boat.

J. Bray opened navigation on Thursday, making with the Sloop "Twigg," also down on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Irvin called to Kingston last week the serious illness of their Ernest Instant, of the Queen's Own Highlanders Battalion reported to be a little better. Instant enlisted early in Brother Isle Light-house the first on Saturday night. S. A. Gibson had a bad day last, shingling his house. John Taylor lost a valt cow last week.

W. Taylor, who has been in the Locomotive Works has returned home.

Pte. James Bell, Queen's Own Highlanders Battalion, spent a week here with his wife a

PLEASANT VALLI

Mrs. Jas. Burgess and his wife, spent a week at the Mr. Jas. Black's.

A baby girl has come to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vine spent Sunday at Mr. W. E.

The farmers are busy in the land.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. P. family at Mr. John Frisk's Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ba family took tea Sunday at Baillie's.

Miss Maybus Dean is visiting brother's, Mr. Arthur Dean's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. P. family, and Mr. and Mrs. called Tuesday evening at Sills'.

Mrs. G. H. Rankin spent Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dupree Mrs. Ed Card, and Mr. an Dupree called Sunday at Sills'.

Mrs. Edwin Miller and spending a week with her W. B. Sills.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Sunday afternoon at M. Sills'.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fred Smith, and Misses Eckhardt motored up and Mr. E. R. Sills' Tuesday.

Mr. Doran is drawing again.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,250,984
Total Deposits..... 72,177,029
Total Assets..... 96,361,363

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

Yarker Branch, R. M. MACPHERSON, Mgr.

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE

THE RUSH FOR

Wallpaper

Is Now On.

Everyone is delighted with our stock both as regards quality and prices.

I would like to suggest to our many town customers that they shop every day, either before noon or after four o'clock, and if possible any day but Saturday.

Our many rural customers cannot get to town early and they must go home early, so that we try to serve them while they are here. Our town customers will realize that they can be served more satisfactorily when we are not so rushed as during mid-day and Saturdays. If you must come in the noon hours come along. We'll be glad to see you.

We have a splendid stock of PAINTS, MOULDINGS, SHADES, and other housecleaning necessities.

Dunkirk was bombarded by German destroyers early Wednesday morning.

The enemy was engaged by British and French torpedo boats. One of the French boats was sunk in the encounter.

• • •

The naval engagement off Dover on the night of April 20th was one that will thrill the outside world as the story of the fight is read. Two British destroyers met and engaged a flotilla of German destroyers. Two opposing destroyers were locked in deadly embrace, while the British sailors in the Nelsonian way boarded the enemy and fought the crew hand-to-hand.

the noon hours come along. We'll be glad to see you.

We have a splendid stock of PAINTS, MOULDINGS, SHADES, and other housecleaning necessities, and in

WALLPAPER
We Excel.

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE

WE HAVE
AT PRESENT

Corn, Fine and Coarse Cracked, Ground Barley, Ground Oats, Bran and Shorts, Whole Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Buckwheat.

The following Brands of FLOUR—Purity, Robinhood, Cream of West, Kings Quality, Toronto Pride, Castle and Ivory.

All at Lowest Prices.

Salt in Barrel and Bag.

We also are buyers at the prices of Hay, Straw, Grain, also Clover Seed. It will pay you to see me.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

The Shell Shop

**Wants Handy
Men - - -**

**Good Chance to get on
Machine Work.**

Apply

**H. TAYLOR,
Superintendent.**

NAPANEE IRON WORKS

**We still buy all
kinds of - - -**

Scrap Metals

51ff

**Have you tried our 30c
Green Tea? None better.
JUDSON'S Grocery.**

Springtime means Kodak time! Increase the pleasure of your summer outings this year with a Kodak. Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

COAL

Just received a supply of
**Fresh Mined Anthracite
Coal.**

I advise customers to fill up early as the supply may be limited.

21ff

CHAS. STEVENS

Public Health Notice

Notice is hereby given THAT ALL HOUSEHOLDERS AND OTHER PERSONS residing in the Municipality of the Town of Napanee must remove all putrid and decaying animal and vegetable matter from all cellars, buildings and yards, and must clean out any foul or offensive drain, ditch, gutter, privy, cess pool or ash pit, kept or so constructed as to be dangerous or injurious to public health, and must also remove any accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, ashes, or stagnant water, on or

Before May 1st

1917, as provided by the Public Health Act.

Notice is hereby also given to all owners and occupants of property in the Town of Napanee that on and after the said May 1st, all premises will be inspected, and if found in an unsanitary condition, will be ordered vacated until put in a sanitary condition.

Any neglect or refusal to remove or abate such matter or thing as aforesaid shall subject the person or persons so neglecting or refusing to a penalty of not less than \$5.00; nor more than \$50.00, in the discretion of the convicting Justices or Magistrate.

Any complaints against the violation of the Public Health Act should be made to F. W. Barrett, Sanitary Inspector for the said Town of Napanee.

By order of the Board of Health.

G. H. COWAN, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health

W. A. GRANGE,
Sec. Local Board of Health

Dated April 26th, 1917.

**ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE TO
CREDITORS.**

In the estate of Cynthia Frink,
deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Cynthia Frink, late of the Township of Ernesttown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Widow, deceased, who died on or about the 6th day of February, A.D., 1917, are required to deliver or send by post, prepaid to John English, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for Bertha Snider, Administratrix of the estate of the said Cynthia Frink, deceased, on or before the 1st Day of May, A.D., 1917, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 1st Day of May, A.D., 1917, the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which she shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

JOHN ENGLISH,

Solicitor for the said Administratrix

Dated this 28th day of March, 1917.

tilla of German destroyers. Two opposing destroyers were locked in deadly embrace, while the British sailors in the Nelsonian way boarded the enemy and fought the crew hand-to-hand. On another boat a British midshipman fought back German boarders with his revolver until help came, and the Germans were killed or driven into the sea. The British destroyers that waged this unequal conflict were the Swift and the Broke, which limped into port after their stirring adventure with six enemy destroyers, two of which were sunk.

• * •

General Maude reports having driven the Turks from the west bank of the Shatt-el-Adhem to a point about seventeen miles north of its junction with the Tigris. In the fighting at Istabulat over six hundred Turkish prisoners and fifteen guns were captured, the guns taken including fourteen Krupps. Twelve hundred rifles, half a million rounds of ammunition, and other stores also fell into the hands of the British. An official report issued by the Turkish War Office admits that the Turks have retired to new positions north of Samara. The Turks, acting under German instructions, claim a victory over General Maude's forces at Samara, explaining that their retirement to the north of the town was in accordance with plans. The Germanization of Constantinople is reflected even in the war despatches. The Turkish Vizier, Taalat Bey, is on a visit to Berlin. There is some doubt as to the real purpose of the Grand Vizier's trip. In Copenhagen the belief is expressed that Turkey is suing for aid against the advancing Anglo-Russian armies.

• * •

New York will be a roist of color when the Anglo-French missions visit the city. A great welcome to the visitors is being planned "worthy of the occasion". The French mission, on its arrival in Washington, met with a most enthusiastic welcome.

**Buy your boy a Bicycle,
Stock complete. Prices
right. W. J. NORMILE.**

CENTREVILLE

A few farmers have started their seedling.

Fall grain and meadows have survived the winter fairly well in this locality.

The members of our municipal council and officers of the C. P. R. held a meeting in the hall here on Monday to consider the erection of a station at Reidville.

A largely signed petition of farmers and ratepayers of that district was also presented to them for consideration. It is now presumed their request will be granted.

Mrs. Robt. Milsap was taken to an hospital in Kingston on Sunday evening and underwent an operation for appendicitis. At last report she was doing favorably.

A number of new autos have been purchased in this district, with more to follow.

Our genial mail carrier, Mr. J. B. Weese, proposes building a summer resort on the corner lot.

Thos. Shannon is building walks for Peter Perry.

Bicycles.

Our new stock of bicycles is now in. We have a splendid assortment at various prices. Place your order early.

W. J. NORMILE.

Eckhardt motored up and Mr. E. R. Sills' Tuesday.

Mr. Doran is drawing this again.

WILTON SCHOOL RI

SR. IV.—Grace Clarke, Iace, Earle Lee, Alfred Catherine Kennedy, Olive Iorio Stormes, Carmen Pet Jr. IV.—Clinton Babcock Parsons, Leita Babcock Neilson, Gordon Clarke, C man, Kathleen Parrott, E cock, Emma Babcock.

SR. III.—Vincent Kennedy McDonald Edward Babcock Lakes.

JR. III.—Lena Kenne White, Luella Peters.

SR. II.—Irwin Fairweather lin, Parrott, Helen Asselbert Lakes.

JR. II.—Edward Parr White, Reta Newman, Edi Vivian Brown.

SR. I.—Edith Babcock, cock, Irene Burt, Bert Ass Jr. I.—Bernard Kenn Brown, Ruby Lakes.

SR. PR.—Eleanor Ember Simons, Arthur Rurt, Lil Jean Burgess, Delbert Arlene Parrott, Howard Ba

JR. PR.—Gordon Cole, cock, James Wallace, Floney, Violet Babcock, Perry Number enrolled, 54.

B. B. MOORE

Your Old Wheel.

May be made as good small expense. Bring it to will put it in first class cond have a full supply of parts, and fittings.

W. J. NC

ROBLIN

Most all of our citizens car fever these days.

Mr. C. Kimmett, Sr., in chasing a new Chevrolet it future.

A large crowd attended t Aid at Mrs. Everson's afternoon.

Mr. Peter Hart has purch rubber-tired buggy.

Rev. Everson preached at Sunday.

Miss Eva Bradshaw visit in and around the village week.

Dr. Smith, Napanee, pass Roblin on Sunday afternoon for Mr. John Richmond's a sick cow. Cows are pre days.

A large crowd attended Sunday evening. Mrs. Men Riverside, favored them wit of solos. Mrs. A. Denison, Mrs. Wagar, Enterprise, ga teresting addresses on work.

Mr. Melville McCutcheon Lily McCutcheon spent Su her sister, Mrs. Grant Coc

Mr. and Mrs. Albert daughter Marguerite, moth her brother's, Mr. George Lime Lake.

STORAGE.

Quite a number of ca stored in the old palace room for more. A charge the season is charged for storage or cutter. If left in storage the charge will be \$2

20-b

A. E.

NEE EXPRESS

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

[ADA-FRIDAY, ARRIL 27th, 1917]

STELLA

are getting their machinery in to commence seeding which it is expected will week.

of Quinte is once more ce.

carrier, W. J. Beaubieu, is to go to Millhaven for the is motor boat.

opened navigation to King- thursday, making a passage Sloop "Twigg." He was on Saturday with freight.

Mrs. F. P. Instant were Kingston last week, through s illness of their son, Pte. stant, of the Queen's Uni-

ghlanders Battalion. He is to be a little better. Pte. illisted early in the winter.

Isle Light-house was lit for on Saturday night.

ibson had a bee on Wednesday shingling his house.

aylor lost a valuable milch week.

or, who has been working comotive Works all winter ed home.

nes Bell, Queen's University's Battalion, spent the past with his wife and family.

LEASANT VALLEY

Burgess and baby, Enter- it a week at her father's, Black's.

girl has come to stay with Mrs. Fred Smith. Congrat-

Mrs. John Vine took din- y at Mr. W. E. Sills'.

mers are busy working on

Mrs. W. R. Pringle and Mr. John Frisken's, Selby, afternoon.

Mrs. W. A. Ballance and ok tea Sunday at Mr. E. R.

ybus Dean is visiting at her Mr. Arthur Dean's, Beth-

Mrs. W. R. Pringle and id Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills, esday evening at Mr. W. B.

H. Rankin spent Tuesday at Pringle's.

Mrs. M. Dupree, Mr. and Card, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. illed Sunday at Mr. W. B.

Iwin Miller and baby are a week with her sister, Mrs. ls.

I Mrs. Harold Sweet spent afternoon at Mr. Garfield

I Mrs. E. P. Smith, Mr. th, and Misses Cline and motored up and called at Sills' Tuesday evening.

an is drawing this milk route

TAMWORTH

Miss Mabel Hanna has sold her home to Mr. Piper, of Croydon.

Edward Harrison has sold his farm to Patrick Whalen. Mr. Harrison then bought Whit Asseslstone's farm.

Mrs. House is improving.

A. B. Carscallen has bought the old Woolen mills.

The I.O.O.F. Lodge visited Enterprise Lodge on Tuesday night last.

NEWBURGH

Miss M. Mitchell attended, the O.E.A. convention in Toronto.

Perry Wood, of Buffalo, spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Henry Wood.

Miss Brisco is spending the holidays with friends in Kingston.

The lecture given by Judge Madden in aid of the Red Cross Society was a decided success. The sum of \$37.00 was realized.

Miss Alma Sexsmith has returned to her school after spending the holidays with her parents here.

Miss Maggie Courtney, of Mount Pleasant, is visiting her brother, J. W. Courtney.

Some of the telephones are yet out of commission on account of the storm.

ODESSA

James Smith passed away Wednesday of last week after a short illness, having reached his eightieth year. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon last and the remains were placed in Morven vault to await interment later.

Mrs. George Ettinger, of Kingston, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Watts, last week.

Mrs. Charles Dewey, Centreville, after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Jas. McConnell, returned to her home Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Geo. Ferguson, who has been visiting Miss Mary Milsap for the past week, returned to her home in Trenton last Wednesday.

Henry Wilson is enjoying his new Maxwell car, and Irbin Burley has a new Chevrolet.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Mr. Frank Smith has purchased a new car.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Woodcock, and family, at Mrs. Fred Henderson's on Sunday.

Fred Husband called on his cousin, Walter Hudson, on Sunday.

Mr. John Kitchen visited Monday at his daughter's, Mrs. Marsh Hudson, Newburgh road.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Thompson and family, Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Smith's.

Sowing and planting potatoes is the order of the day this week.

Miss Beatrice Husband called on

Pedigreed !



Nine years of continuous, consistent development, improvement, refinement!

Each year a better car and a better value!

Over three hundred thousand now in use!

That is the history of the car that built Overland because it represented integrity of value.

And as steadfastly as this car has represented ORIGINAL integrity of value, so also has Willys-Overland, Limited, SUSTAINED that integrity of value throughout its service in the hands of those who purchased it.

Light Four \$930.

Light Six \$1380.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234, NAPANEE, ONT.

ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee

Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 33, Residence 152.

DENTAL OFFICE, Yarker.

DR. NASH, of Kingston, will be in rooms over J. M. Wright's Store every Monday.

Office Hours—9 to 5. 21-3-m-p

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.

19-t-f.

DR. A. B. EARL

EAST STREET, NAPANEE

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND
ACCOUCHEUR

20-tf

DOXSEE & CO.

Continues their Dis- play of Spring

MILLINERY

An exhibit of unusual beauty is on display of fine French and American Models, with a collection of adaptions and creations from our own designing organization, which makes our displays a true representation of the latest and newest ideas in Fashionable Millinery in adapting our prices suitable to present conditions.—We are prepared to meet the demand for popular prices.

NEW BLOUSES — In Silk, Crepe de Chene, etc.

NEW NECKWEAR —

noted up and called at Sills' Tuesday evening. It is drawing this milk route

Smith's.

Sowing and planting potatoes is the order of the day this week.

Miss Beatrice Husband called on Miss Lea Smith on Sunday.

Sampson Perry has bought Mr. Burnett's little pony.

Ross Oliver has the milk route this summer.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Hugh Henderson is quite poorly.

GOOD READING

Extracts from Letters of Y. M. C. A. Secretary with Second Brigade in France.

Grace Clarke, Gladys Wal-

ON SCHOOL REPORT

Lee, Alfred McDonald, Kennedy, Olive Mills, Maries, Carman Peters. Clinton Babcock, Gordon Leita Babcock, Dorothy Gordon Clarke, Gerald Neween Parrott, Kenneth Bab-a Babcock. Vincent Kennedy, John A. Edward Babcock, Rhoda

Lena Kennedy, Clarke la Peters.

Irwin Fairweather, Frank-t, Helen Asselstine, Her-

Edward Parrott, Mary Newman, Edith Shibley, v.

edith Babcock, Lena Bab-Burt, Bert Asselstine.

Bernard Kennedy, Hazel ly Laken.

Eleanor Emberly, Arthur Arthur Burt, Lily Babcocki

ness, Delbert Simmonns, ott, Howard Babcock.

Gordon Cole, Helen Bab-s Wallace, Florence Ken-t Babcock, Perry White.

droiled, 54.

B. B. MOORE, Teacher.

beel. made as good as new at se. Bring it to us and we a first class condition. We supply of parts, tires, tubes

W. J. NORMILE.

ROBLIN

of our citizens have the ese days.

immett, Sr., intends pur- new Chevrolet in the near

owd attended the Ladies. Everson's on Tuesday

Hart has purchased a new buggy.

son preached at Newburgh

Bradshaw visited friends ind the village the past

, Napanee, passed through Sunday afternoon enroute in Richmond's to attend

Cows are precious now-a-

rowd attended church on ning. Mrs. Menzo Grooms, ivored them with a couple

rs. A. Denison, Selby, and Enterprise, gave very in- addresses on Missionary

lle McCutcheon and Miss cheon spent Sunday with Mrs. Grant Cook, Selby.

Mrs. Albert Root, and larguerite, motored out to s. Mr. George Tyner's, at

number of carriages are he old palace. There is ore. A charge of \$1.00 for is charged for each car- tter. If left in the whole large will be \$2.00.

A. E. PAUL.

Smith's.

Sowing and planting potatoes is the order of the day this week.

Miss Beatrice Husband called on Miss Lea Smith on Sunday.

Sampson Perry has bought Mr. Burnett's little pony.

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GOOD READING

Extracts from Letters of Y. M. C. A. Secretary with Second Brigade in France.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR

20-tf

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College,
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

Phone 61.

34

DR. W. A. ASHLEY

DENTIST

who for the past four years has given Deseronto three days a week, will dis- continue his visits, and in future will occupy the late Dr. Wartman's rooms over the Merchants Bank, Napanee. 51-3-m

TO THE FARMER

Stop! Look! Listen!

If you are going to have a sale it will pay you to phone or write E. L. AMEY, the leading auctioneer, Ver- ona, Ont., or Napanee office, at J. E. Madden's law office, John street. 52-3-m-p

WANTED—A Maid. Apply to MRS. G. B. CURRAN, Roblin's Hill. 201f

WANTED—Good bright boy for delivery. Apply MARKET MEAT SHOP. 21a

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-t-f

WANTED—Young Girl from 14 to 16 years, to assist in general housework. Apply MRS. STEPHEN GIBSON, Bridge Street, Napanee. 21b

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 61f

WANTED—To purchase section or half section, farm land in Saskatoon or Goose Lake district. State lowest price, and all particulars. Apply Box 2, "The Express," Napanee, Ontario. 21b

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A farm of about 75 acres, near Napanee. Give detailed description and exact location. State very lowest cash price. Apply to Box 622, Express Office Napanee. 16cp.

FOR SALE—House, 9 Rooms in good repair. Good well water and other modern conveniences. Situated south of Mr. M. P. Graham's residence, South Napanee. Apply T. B. GERMAN. 12h

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Uxbridge make solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee. 52

FARM FOR SALE—In Township of Richmond, 3rd Concession, four miles from Napanee. For particulars, apply to G. B. JOY, at Joy & Son's Brick and Tile Factory, near R. R. Bridge, Napanee, Ont. 10tf

FARM FOR SALE—75 or 80 acres, pt. lot 33, 3rd concession Township of Camden. All good land, seed to buy and pasture, 9 wells, good fences. Apply to R. A. BEARD, Napanee, or S. W. SWITZER, Des- mond. 31tf

Cattle are valuable. Don't take chances. Vaccinate all young stock to prevent blackleg. Get it fresh and absolutely reliable at WALLACE'S Drug Store. Mail orders receive our prompt attention.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

meet the demand for popular prices.

NEW BLOUSES—In Silk, Crepe de Chene, etc.

NEW NECKWEAR—

See our New Crest Veil, always a touch of distinction to the styles shown here.

The Leading Millinery House

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Capital (authorized) ... \$6,000,000

Capital (paid up) ... 1,431,200

Reserve 715,600

DIRECTORS.

President, Sir D. H. McMillan, K. C. M. G.

Vice-President, Capt. Wm. Robinson.

Jas. H. Ashdown, W. R. Bawli, A. McTavish Campbell, Sir Douglas Campbell, K. C. M. G.; E. F. Hutchings, John Stovel.

General Manager, Robt. Campbell. Supt. of Branches, L.M. McCarthy.

A general Banking Business trans- acted in all Branches.

Accounts of Individuals, Firms, Corporations and Societies carried on most favorable terms. Special care given to Savings Bank Accounts.

R. G. H. TRAVERS,

Manager Napanee Branch.

Notice

Owing to change in business I find it necessary to have all outstanding accounts paid in at once. And all future accounts must be settled at least every month.

We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North.

Phone 101

ROAD NOTICE

Motor Car Travel.

That part of the ADDINGTON ROAD in Sheffield, between Mellon's Hotel and the Kaladar boundary is CLOSED AGAINST MOTOR CAR TRAVEL unless at the entire risk of persons so using said part of said road.

Sheffield will not be responsible for any damage resulting from such travel.

By order of the Municipal Council.

JAMES AYLSWORTH.

Clerk, Township of Sheffield.

Tamworth, 2nd April, 1917. 19-3m

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Et
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 88.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street
Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barriers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office — Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. E. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,

MO E TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
26m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Physician to the Kingston General Hospital

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NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Six villages were captured by the Canadian cavalry.

The workers and soldiers of Russia asked for universal suffrage.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada is estimated at 116,548,000 bushels.

Henry Ford offered to waive all patent rights on his farm tractor in favor of Great Britain.

The British House of Commons, by a vote of 286 to 52, passed the extension of Parliament bill.

The wages of all workingmen have been increased ten per cent. by the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company.

Three members of the 21st Essex Fusiliers were fined \$5 and costs each for failing to be present at a parade.

Ithmar Nelson, Superintendent of the Industrial Home at St. Catharines, dropped dead while walking on the street.

The name of Property Commissioner D. Chisholm is associated with the appointment of a superintendent for the jail farm.

North Bay citizens adopted a resolution, on motion of Mayor Patton and ex-Mayor Michie, calling for Dominion prohibition.

Insistent calls were made at the meeting of the Reserves Committee for greater food production to stave off hunger in 1918.

Michael Le Page, an old Widdifield farmer, dropped dead of heart failure while delivering a bag of potatoes in North Bay.

Lieut. D. Perrault of Montreal, a cadet in the Royal Flying Corps, was instantly killed at Camp Borden by being struck on the head by the propeller of an aeroplane.

Major S. P. McMordie of Niagara Falls, Ont., who had been reported killed in action, has been seen by Major Evan E. Fraser, who says he is in command of the camp at Crowborough.

A truce has been called between the returned soldiers and factory owners of Toronto as a result of a conference yesterday. Mayor Church is to consult the Federal authorities regarding grievances of the men.

THURSDAY.

Within ten days the British have taken 227 guns.

Soldiers made further raids upon Toronto factories in search of aliens.

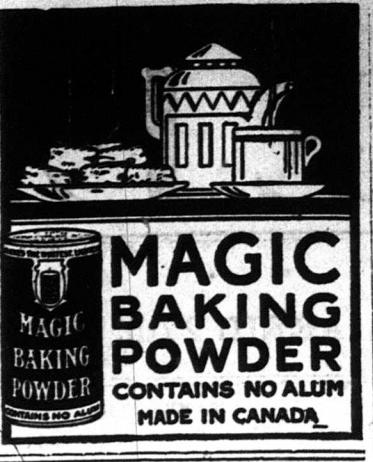
During last week twenty-eight British ships were sunk by the German subs.

Many United States Senators showed their opposition to the selective conscription plan.

A memorial service will be held in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, on Sunday, the anniversary of St. Julien.

The British Houses of Parliament passed resolutions expressing pleasure at the entry of the United States into the war.

Philip Holt, Junior Judge of Huron county for fifteen years, died



ATTACK IS RE

British Take Importa
tions and Many Pri

Material Advance Made o
Towards Douai, an
Haig's Forces Have
Gavrelle as Well as
the Line That We
Held by Foe.

LONDON, April 24.—
by three days of fine w
British again made a gen
on a front of about 12,00
the Arras sector, the fro
from near Gavrelle, nort
Scarpe, to Fontaine-les-Ci
the River Sensee. How c
success has been it is im
say, but they succeeded
many prisoners, apparent
than 2,000, and some gur

The attack was not
scale or delivered with s
as one of our great blow
9, because there is not
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extreme left the southern
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Oppy. On the extreme
are up against the end
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those extremes there is
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country is dotted everyw
isolated posts and shor
trenches.

The British have alread
a third of the way betw
and Douai, and the remai
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Between them and thei
there is said to be but on
German defence, the sur
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Loos. British pressure
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air have declared that t
Drocourt line is not finis
unprovided with dugouts.
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burg will make a determ
against it or recede to
Cambrai.

The successful fightin
in Sunday night's Briti
followed naturally upon
of the village of Gonnel
night, and was pressed i
to straighten the line bet
and St. Quentin, which
between the two cities
pronounced salient anywh
of Havrincourt, on both s
Peronne-Cambrai road, t
tract of wood about th
square, and within thi
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had established themselv
North-west of it the I
some time have held th
Hermies. South-east of t
took Gouzeaucourt, follo
the capture of Gonnelie
ing to the official repo
night, they have carried
ern portion of Trescault
the base of the angle, to
Germans in possession o
narrow neck of wood wh
toward Havrincourt.

Bread is now raised in price to 9c
at Tillsonburg.

Two more relief ships were sunk
by the Teutons.

British troops are again within a
short distance of Jerusalem.

Sir Francis Barnard, editor of
Punch for many years, is dead.

Turkey has severed diplomatic re
lations with the United States.

A conference of the Premiers of
Britain, France, and Italy was held
in Savoy.

United States Senators, discussing
conscription, praised Canada's part
in the war.

The Bishop of Niagara dedicated a
new church at Port Colborne, to
cost \$30,000.

Every available man is needed on
the farm, according to a statement
issued by the War Production Com
mittee.

**Monument
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IT PAYS TO VACCINATE.

All government tests prove without doubt that it surely pays every farmer to vaccinate. Fresh vaccine "in sealed tubes" as recommended and used by the government. For sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE LIMITED

ure at the entry of the United States into the war.

Philip Holt, Junior Judge of Huron county for fifteen years, died at his home in Goderich after several months' illness.

Orders received by the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada to date total \$350,000,000, according to Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Chairman.

There are reasons for believing that British, United States, and Canadian authorities are negotiating for the purchase of the entire wheat crop of 1917 for the Allies at a fixed price.

Officers of the 91st Battalion have delivered to three trustees in St. Thomas \$2,577.30 surplus from regimental and canteen funds to be used to assist any men of the battalion needing help after the war.

Mrs. Joseph Marabito was shot and almost instantly killed at Niagara Falls, Ont., by her husband, who also wounded Hector Florentino, Secretary of the Italian Consul, and subsequently escaped.

All members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who serve at least six months continuously overseas will, by order in Council just passed, receive an honorable discharge, three months' pay and allowances.

FRIDAY.

The Parliamentary session was resumed.

The Germans in Brazil are reported to have risen in revolt.

More strong positions on the Julian front were taken by the Italians.

Mr. Frank Somers, of Toronto, a veteran Orangeman, died in his 84th year.

In two weeks ending 18th inst., enlistments in Canada numbered 3,329.

Fifteen tractors will be put into service next week in the production movement.

Mr. Thomas Robertson, of Toronto, a veteran candy manufacturer, died in his 79th year.

The British House of Commons will next week in secret discuss the Greek and other situations.

John H. Rose, an engineer on the M.C.R., was fatally injured in a peculiar accident at Hawtreey.

Brantford Water Commission decided to purchase a mechanical device to purify the water supply.

The Government has authorized the establishment of grain sample markets at the chief western points.

Mr. J. D. Allan told the Empire Club that Canada could copy Russia in agriculture and many other things.

London bakers raised the price of bread again, making the 12-ounce loaf six cents, and the 24-ounce loaf twelve cents.

Mr. A. F. MacLaren, the cheese king of Canada and former M. P. for North Perth, died at the General Hospital, Toronto.

The Canadian railways are about

to ask the Board of Railway Commissioners to permit them to increase their freight and passenger rates 15 per cent.

Royal Commissioners are to be appointed in British Columbia to investigate the Prince George election, and Mr. J. S. Cowper's charge regarding a campaign contribution by the C. N. R.

SATURDAY.

Labor available for arms exceeds the demand at the present time.

The United States Government is likely to fix the price of foodstuffs.

Charles Knight, a farmer, was instantly killed by a train near Lyn-

Every available man is needed on the farm, according to a statement issued by the War Production Committee.

Major Walter E. Curry of Toronto, whose death in action was reported last week, was the last man out of St. Julien.

Prof. Riethdorf, who has enlisted as a private, was applauded when he spoke in Trinity Methodist church, Toronto.

The five border municipalities, with 38,000 residents, contributed \$393,000 to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds.

Harry Dixon, a C. P. R. brakeman, Toronto, died from injuries sustained by slipping from the running board of an engine.

Notable gatherings in St. Paul's Anglican Church and Massey Hall, Toronto, marked the observance of St. Julien Day.

TUESDAY.

Ed. Vinton, vaudeville performer, dropped dead in a theatre in Detroit.

The price of bread in the City of Toronto advanced one cent per loaf.

The Government of Nova Scotia has delayed the giving of votes to women in that Province.

The Toronto Canadian Club showed a surplus for the year of \$1,115.78, being the largest in the club's history.

Les Darcy, known in Canada as the Australian boxer, who was a slacker, has enlisted in the American aviation corps.

W. E. Raney, K.C., of Toronto, renewed his attack on race-track gambling, which he denounces as an enormous trust.

Pickering College at Newmarket has been acquired by the Military Hospitals Commission, and will be used as a home for returned soldiers.

The former residence of the late Mrs. Massey Treble, on Jarvis street, Toronto, will be used as a home for incurable returned soldiers. It is believed that forty beds will suffice for all Canada.

In accordance with an agreement entered into with the British Minister, the Argentine Government has authorized the exportation of 180,000 tons of wheat and 20,000 tons of flour to England on condition that 200,000 tons of wheat from the Canadian harvest shall be returned to Argentina in July.

Last October Pte. T. Gagne, of the 167th Battalion, was found dead at the foot of a 300-foot cliff at Levis, with a fractured skull. Foul play was then suspected, but a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The body has been exhumed at St. Joseph, Chicoutimi, and the skull sent to Ottawa by the military authorities.

The officers of the Belgian Relief Commission authorize the information that another full cargo of Canadian wheat, a gift from the people of Canada, has been shipped to the Commission's headquarters at Rotterdam, for distribution among the destitute civil population of Belgium. The value of the cargo is estimated at \$312,235, and is the seventh complete cargo of wheat sent to Belgium by the people of Canada.

the base of the angle, lea Germans in possession on narrow neck of wood which toward Havrincourt.

Around Lens also the st becoming more bitter, but favor of the British troops west and west of the city St British bored in, capturing and machine guns. Three attacks launched by the only caused Haig's men slightly in their progress. noon the engagement had to the south-west of Loo more ground was gained. tory taken east of Fampou middle of the Arras sector, night, has been consolidate the French front, every counter-attack has failed.

TROUBLE IN SWEDEN

Crowd in Hunger Demands "Revolution."

COPENHAGEN, April 20.—According to the Stockholm correspondent of The Politiken, a hunger demonstration before the Riksdag building in the capital was markedly revolutionary in character, members of the crowd interrupting the speeches of officials who tried to calm the cries of "Republic!" and "Revolution!" The first fruits of the demonstration were the voting on evening by the lower House a credit of 115,000,000 kroner (\$29,900) for the purchase supplies.

The demonstrators tried to force an entrance into the Riksdag building, but were three Socialist members, who told them to stay outside, Branting, the leader of the lower House, would them in a few minutes.

Mr. Branting, who now was greeted with loud cheers, said that the declaration of Premier Swartz was satisfactory that with the abolition of the liberations on the food policy had now been assured, with government acting in collaboration with Britain concluded, which would not be hopeless. This in the House and this great demonstration has proved that the people were in earnest. Democrats gained a victory when Heindel withdrew from the Premier and this victory would be by others. Finally Mr. Branting proposed cheers for a new in which the people shoulders in their own house.

The Aviation Department Imperial Munitions Board hundred men already employed in the construction of Camp near Deseronto.

War on Rats in India

In India the unions have teams to look after the garrisons, to beautify the garrisons where their comrades are at sleep, to care for the families out of their own scanty means. In the time of the great plague, called "rat-tail" committee formed, composed largely of the societies, whose duty to kill as many rats as possible carry the infection from house to house, and to produce, of their faithfulness to their tails of the rats that they

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

K IS RENEWED

Take Important Position and Many Prisoners.

dvance Made on the Way to Douai, and General Forces Have Occupied as Well as Sections of the Town That Were Strongly Foe.

J, April 24.—Encouraged by days of fine weather, the Germans made a general attack of about 12,000 yards in sector, the front reaching Gavrelle, north of the Fontaine-les-Croisilles, on Jensee. How complete our success has been it is impossible to say, succeeded in taking prisoners, apparently not less than some guns.

Attack was not on such a scale with such weight as our great blows like April 1, there is not confronting the continuous objective as German firing line. On the left the southern end of the line runs northwards through the extreme right they ainst the end of the Hindline, where it projects from Queant. Between times there is no continuous system, but the rolling dotted everywhere with posts and short bits of

ish have already advanced the way between Arras and the remainder of the

over fairly level ground. them and their objective is to be but one system of defence, the supplementary line which runs from south of the Scarpe, northward, thence joining the Hill 70, south-east of Arras. pressure in the last been applied on both ends of the line, and now the artilleries are directed against

British observers in the declared that the Queant line is not finished and is with dugouts. The question as to whether Hindenburgh make a determined stand or recede to Douai and

successful fighting reported night's British bulletin naturally upon the capture of Gonnelleu. Friday was pressed in the effort on the line between Arras and Lutentin, which now swings the two cities without a salient anywhere. South court, on both sides of the Ambrail road, there is a road about three miles and within this cover the British machine guns shelled themselves strongly. of it the British forces have held the town of South-east of it they first recaptured, following with Gonnelleu. According to official report Sunday have carried the south of Trescault village, at the angle, leaving the possession only of that of wood which runs up to Wincourt.

As a result of an air fight on Sunday a new Halberstadt aeroplane was brought down. The pilot, who was the enemy's flying corps commander, was killed. The machine fell into our hands."

British "Zeppelin" Lost.

LONDON, April 24.—A British airship on patrol duty is believed to

FIRST LOAN TO BRITAIN.

Will Receive First Advance Made by United States.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The first American loan to the allied nations will go to Great Britain.

The amount and other details probably will be made public by Secretary McAdoo within a few days.

Whatever the sum, the amount will be available out of the proceeds of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue soon to be offered to the public, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to the Allies.

Announcement to this effect was made Monday night at the Treasury Department after a day crowded with conferences between Secretary McAdoo and Federal Reserve Board officials and American bankers and bond dealers and official representatives of Great Britain and France.

On behalf of Great Britain, it is expected, Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, will place before Secretary McAdoo details as to her most pressing financial problems.

As soon as a definite idea is obtained of the needs of the chief Entente Governments the tentative programme will be placed before President Wilson and the Cabinet for approval, probably by Tuesday of next week.

In reaching the decision to make the first loan to Great Britain, officials have been influenced by the knowledge that Great Britain, as banker for the Allies prior to America's entrance into the war, has met the heaviest financial strain imposed upon any of the Entente Governments.

In making the loan the United States will accept British bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest as security. These bonds will be deposited in the Treasury here and the interest payments made upon them—at a rate considerably lower than that which Great Britain has had to pay for recent borrowings—will balance the payments made by the United States to holders of the American bonds.

A similar course will be followed in making loans to other allied nations.

ARE NEARING SAMARA.

General Maude is Attacking Last Turkish Position.

LONDON, April 24.—The War Office reports on Mesopotamian operations: "During Saturday night the enemy evacuated the remainder of the Istabat position, ten miles below Samara, portions of which we had stormed and consolidated on the previous day. At daybreak Sunday our troops pressed on in pursuit, capturing some prisoners and one 5.9 howitzer.

The enemy was found occupying another position on the right bank of the Tigris, about six miles farther toward Samara, and at seven o'clock Sunday evening, when Gen. Maude's telegram was despatched, this position was being attacked.

As a result of an air fight on Sunday a new Halberstadt aeroplane was brought down. The pilot, who was the enemy's flying corps commander, was killed. The machine fell into our hands."

British "Zeppelin" Lost.

LONDON, April 24.—A British airship on patrol duty is believed to

ACTED LIKE COWARDS

German Prisoners Gave Exhibition of Craven Spirit.

Two Hospital Ships Were Torpedoed by the Pirates, and the Prussians Who Were Aboard Made Wild Rush for Lifeboats—The Pluck of British Wounded Provided Striking Contrast.

LONDON, April 24.—The British hospital ships Donegal and Lanfranc, with many wounded aboard, have been torpedoed without warning. They were sunk on April 17.

Of those on the Donegal twenty-nine wounded men and twelve of the crew are missing. The Lanfranc carried German wounded as well as British. Of those aboard nineteen British and fifteen Germans are believed to have perished.

The story of the sinking of the hospital ship Lanfranc will rank with the undying histories of the Birkenhead and Tyndareus, according to a British officer. The British soldiers stood at attention while the ship was slowing sinking beneath them. Their conduct was in marked contrast to that of the Prussian Guardsmen aboard, who, in the moment of danger, rushed for the lifeboats.

"The Lanfranc was attacked by a submarine about 7.30 o'clock Tuesday evening," said the officer. "The crash shook the liner violently, the explosion sending splinters of wood and glass flying in all directions. Within a few minutes the engines stopped and the vessel seemed to be sinking rapidly, but to our surprise she steadied herself, and after a while remained motionless. We had aboard prisoners of the Prussian Guard and many British wounded, including some serious cases.

"The moment the torpedo struck the Prussians made a mad rush for the lifeboats. When they were ordered to await their turn many showed cowardice by dropping on their knees and imploring pity.

"The crew and staff went to their posts. The stretcher cases were lowered first to the boats. Meanwhile, in response to distress calls, many vessels came hurrying to our assistance. Even while wounded and helpless Tommies lay unaided in their cots, the cowardly prisoners made another attempt and managed to crowd into a lifeboat, which, however, toppled over directly it was lowered. Then they fought with each other to reach another boat containing some gravely wounded.

"I shall never forget the behavior of our own lads. They tried to stand at attention, crippled as they were, while the graver cases were being looked after. The crew and staff remained at their posts until the last man was taken off. Some doffed their garments and threw them to those in the lifeboats wanting warm clothing, and in the midst of the distress and tragedy our men were able to strike up some popular ditties."

Sunday the Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following statement:

"On the evening of April 17 the steamships Donegal and Lanfranc, while transporting wounded to British ports were torpedoed without warning. The Donegal carried slightly wounded cases—all British. Of these twenty-nine men, as well as

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 24.—The Board of Trade official market quotations for yesterday:

Manitoba Wheat (Track, Bay Ports).

No. 1 northern, \$2.61.

No. 2 northern, \$2.56½.

No. 3 northern, \$2.51½.

No. 4 wheat, \$2.39.

Manitoba Oats (All Rail, Delivered).

No. 2 C.W., 79½c.

No. 3 C.W., 78½c.

Extra No. 1 feed, 78½c.

No. 1 feed, 77½c.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).

No. 3 yellow, \$1.51, nominal, subject to embargo.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2 white, 73c to 75c, nominal.

No. 3 white, 72c to 74c, nominal.

Ontario Wheat (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.40 to \$2.42.

No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.38 to \$2.40.

Pearls (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2—Nominal.

Barley (According to Freights Outside).

Malting—\$1.35 to \$1.37.

Rye (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2—\$1.87 to \$1.89.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).

First patents, in jute bags, \$12.60.

Second patents, in jute bags, \$12.10.

Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$11.20.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).

Winter, according to sample, \$10.40 to \$10.50, in bags, track, Toronto.

Millfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal).

Freights, Bags Included).

Bran, per ton, \$41.

Shorts, per ton, \$43 to \$44.

Middlings, per ton, \$46 to \$48.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$2.80 to \$2.90.

Hay (Track, Toronto).

Extra No. 2, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed, per ton, \$8.50 to \$11.

Straw (Track, Toronto).

Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$8.

Farmers' Market.

Fall wheat—\$2.40 to \$2.42 per bushel.

Goose wheat—\$2.40.

Barley—Malting, nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—According to sample, nominal.

Hay—Timothy, \$13 to \$15 per ton; mixed and clover, \$9 to \$11 per ton.

Straw—Loose, \$8 to \$9 per ton.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Man., April 23.—May wheat closed 5c lower, ½c lower for July, and ¼c higher for October. Oats closed ½c lower for May and July, and ¼c down for October. Barley closed 2c lower for May. The feature of the market was undoubtedly the very limited character of the trade, and the small business in the pits. Spreads that otherwise would have been attractive were left severely alone. Cash wheat showed few changes. The government were buyers to a fair extent, and most of the buyers who came in after free wheat was declared, were in the market in a quiet way. There was not enough demand, however, to make much change in prices or premiums, and offerings were light.

High. Low. Close.

Wheat—

May 238½ 235½ 237%

July 230½ 226 230

Oct. 179½ 177 179½

Oats—

May 67½ 67½ 67%

July 65½ 65 65½

Oct. 57½ 57½ 57%

Flax—

May 207%

July 209½ 209½ 209%

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co. report:

Prev. Open. High. Low. Close. Close.

Wheat—

May 232½ 234½ 227½ 222½ 231

July 198 199 195 198½ 195%

Sep. 175 176½ 173½ 175% 176%

Corn—

May 140 140 136 139½ 140½

July 135½ 136½ 133 135½ 136½

Sep. 128½ 129½ 127½ 129 130

Cats—

May 64½ 64½ 63½ 63½ 64½

July 62 62 61½ 61½ 62½

Sep. 54% 54% 53% 53% 54%

Pork—

May 36.25 36.57 36.25 36.67 36.55

July 36.40 36.65 36.25 36.67 36.55

Sep. 36.62 36.62 36.62 36.62

Lard—

May 20.75 20.87 20.75 20.80 20.75

July 20.87 21.12 20.85 21.00 20.95

Sep. 20.97 21.17 20.92 21.07

Ribs—

May 19.55 19.57 19.52 19.52 19.55

the angle, leaving the possession only of that k of wood which runs up rincourt. Lens also the struggle is more bitter, but runs in the British troops. Northeast of the city Sunday the ed, in capturing prisoners e guns. Three counter-unced by the Germans Haig's men to pause their progress. By after-engagement had extended h-west of Loos, where d was gained. The terri-est of Fampoux, in the he Arras sector, Saturday been consolidated. As on front, every German ack has failed.

BLE IN SWEDEN.

Hunger Demonstration

iks "Revolution."

LAGEN, April 24.—According to the Stockholm correspondence Politiken, Saturday's demonstration before the building in the Swedish markedly revolutionary r, members of the crowd g the speeches of the off-tried to calm them with "public!" and "Revolu- first fruits of the demon- re the voting on Saturday the lower House of a 15,000,000 kroner (about or the purchase of food ontrators tried at first to entrance into the Parli- ing, but were met by list members, who exhort- stay outside, as Mr. the leader of the party in House, would speak to ew minutes.

iting, who now appeared, d with loud cheers. He the declaration made by artz was satisfactory, and he abolition of secret de- on the food policy, which en assured, with the Gov- ting in collaboration with , and with the agreement in concluded, conditions be hopeless. The debate se and this great demons- proved that the people rnest. Democracy had victory when Hammarskjöld from the Premiership, etry would be followed.

Finally Mr. Branting heers for a new Sweden, the people should be mas- in own house.

ation Department of the unions Board has five en already employed on iction of Camp Mohawk, onto.

on Rats in India.

the unions have commit- k after the grounds of a beautify the graveyards ir comrades and elders are for the famine suffer- their own scanty supplies. e of the great plague, so- tall" committees were nposed largely of the boys ies, whose duty it was many rats as possible lest the infection from house and to produce, as pro- fthfulness to their task, the rats that they had killed.

British "Zeppelin" Lost.

LONDON, April 24.—A British airship on patrol duty is believed to have been lost with all its crew. An official statement issued Monday night says:

"One of his Majesty's airships left on patrol from an east coast air- station Saturday morning and has not returned. Reports received state that an airship was seen to descend in flames in the Straits of Dover about noon the same day. An aero- plane or seaplane was seen in the vicinity shortly before the occurrence, and it is believed the missing British airship has been destroyed by hostile aircraft. The position given is a considerable distance from the area in which the airship should have been working. It is probable that her engine power had failed and that she drifted a long distance with the wind. An extensive search has been made where the airship fell, and no trace of the crew nor any portion of the ship was found. It must be assumed that all the crew were lost."

Disease Among Canadians.

LONDON, April 24.—In course of discussion on the Venereal Disease Bill in the Commons Monday night, Captain Guest, urging the inadequacy of the present measures, dealt with disease among the troops, and said: "Canadians who come 3,000 or 4,000 miles in most cases are entirely lost when they arrive in this new country. Certainly they are lost in London, and very often in camp. They are much more liable to temptation thrown in their way, but when you give figures such as this, namely, that in one camp in sixteen months there were 7,000 cases, it seems to me it is about time we recognize definitely the magnitude of the evil. I do not know what has happened to them. I imagine a large number have gone back to Canada, and have not been able to play the part which they had hoped to play when they set out."

Captured 100 Germans.

LONDON, April 24.—Four British soldiers at Arras crossed No Man's Land and entered a German trench. They found a swarm of Germans huddled together. The corporal ordered them to hold up their hands or be bombed instantly. The Germans surrendered, and then the corporal ordered them to advance in threes and pile their arms and march toward the British trenches.

In this manner a hundred privates and four officers were marched out as prisoners. They did not know until it was all over that they had been captured by four men.

The French artillery is reported to have made the tremendous record of firing 12,000,000 in eight days.

How's This ♀

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poisons from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

ish ports were torpedoed without warning. The Donegal carried slightly wounded cases—all British. Of these twenty-nine men, as well as twelve of the crew, are missing and are presumed to have been drowned. The Lanfranc, in addition to 234 wounded British officers and men, carried 167 wounded German prisoners, a medical personnel of fifty-two and a crew of 123.

"One hundred and fifty-two wounded German prisoners were rescued by British patrol vessels at the imminent risk of being themselves torpedoed.

"Owing to the German practise of sinking hospital ships at sight, and to the fact that distinctive marking and lighting of such vessels render them more conspicuous targets for German submarines, it has become no longer possible to distinguish our hospital ships in the customary manner. One of these two ships, therefore, though carrying wounded, was not in any way outwardly distinguished as a hospital ship. The distinctive markings of the other had not yet been removed. Both were provided with an escort for protection.

"The illegal and inhuman submarine warfare which Germany has waged upon merchant shipping has for some time been openly adopted against hospital ships flying the Red Cross flag. This culmination of savagery has brought the world face to face with a situation that is without parallel in civilized warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of international law nor in the most brutal creed of necessity."

Jap Government Wins.

TOKIO, April 24.—More complete returns in the Parliamentary elections confirm the earlier report that the Government was victorious. The House of Representatives consists of 381 members, and with the returns from several Prefectures missing, the result is estimated as follows: Government, 217 seats; Opposition, 164.

Britain to Control Mills.

LONDON, April 24.—Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, Sunday issued an order for the taking over of all flour mills in the United Kingdom on April 30 by his department. It is presumed that the mills will continue to be operated by their present owners under the supervision of the Food Controller.

33,000 Prisoners Taken.

PARIS, April 24.—An official report Saturday night read: "From April 8 to April 20 the number of German prisoners taken by the Franco-British troops exceeded 33,000; the number of cannon captured in the same period was 330."

Exceptional Circumstances.

The sympathetic prison visitor went from cell to cell interviewing the inmates. To one penitent-looking individual she put the usual question: "What brought you here?"

"Borrowing money, lady?" was the reply.

"But, good gracious!" she exclaimed, "they don't put people in prison for borrowing money?"

"Not ordinarily," said the man, "but I had to knock a man down three or four times before he would lend it to me."—Exchange.

Lara—May 20.75 20.87 20.75 20.80 20.75
July 20.87 21.12 20.85 21.00 20.96
Sep. 20.97 21.17 20.92 21.07

Ribs—May 19.55 19.57 19.52 19.52 19.55
July 19.70 19.85 19.65 19.75 19.86
Sep. 19.87 19.87 19.87 19.87

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, April 24.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards yesterday consisted of 115 cars—2,266 cattle, 157 calves, 867 hogs, and 34 sheep and lambs.

Heavy steers—Choice, \$11.50 to \$12; good, \$11 to \$11.25.

Butcher steers and heifers—Choice, \$11.25 to \$11.50; good, \$10.75 to \$11; medium, \$10 to \$10.50; common, \$9 to \$9.75.

Cows—Choice, \$9.50 to \$10; good, \$9 to \$9.25; medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7 to \$8.

Cannery and cutters—\$5.50 to \$6.25.

Bulls—Choice, \$10 to \$10.50; good, \$9 to \$9.50; medium, \$8 to \$8.50; common, \$7 to \$7.50.

Stockers and feeders—Best, \$9.50 to \$10; medium, \$8.50 to \$9; common, \$8.75 to \$9.25; grass cows, \$6.75 to \$8.15.

Milkers and springers—Best, \$9 to \$11.25; medium, \$6.50 to \$8.50; common, \$5 to \$6.00.

Lambs—Spring lambs, \$7 to \$14 each; yearling lambs, choice, 14c to 16½ lb.; culs, 9c to 12c lb.

Sheep—Light, 11c to 14c lb.; heavy, 8½c to 9½c lb.

Calves—Choice, 11c to 13½c lb.; medium, 9c to 10c lb.; common, 6c to 8½c lb.; heavy, fat, 7c to 9½c lb.

Hogs—Fed and watered, \$16.50; weighed off cars, \$16.75.

Less \$2 to \$2.50 off sows, \$4 to \$6 off stags, \$1 off light hogs, and \$2 off thin feeder pigs, and half of one per cent., government condemnation loss.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 4400; slow: shipping steers, \$9.25 to \$12.50; butchers, \$11.25; heifers, \$7 to \$10.75; cows, \$8.25 to \$10; bulls, \$6.50 to \$10; stockers and feeders, \$7 to \$9; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, \$50 to \$115.

Veals—Receipts, 2200; slow, \$5 to \$12.

Hogs—Receipts, 8000; active and lower, \$16.25 to \$16.35; mixed, \$13.85 to \$16.10; workers, \$15.85 to \$16; light workers, \$14.50 to \$15; pigs, \$13.75 to \$14; rough, \$14 to \$14.25; stags, \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,000; slow and lower; lambs, \$3 to \$16; clipped lambs, \$9 to \$12.75; yearlings, \$9 to \$11.50; wethers, \$11.25 to \$11.50; ewes, \$5.50 to \$11; mixed sheep, \$11 to \$11.25.

Turkey Severs Relations.

LONDON, April 24.—The Turkish Government on Friday evening officially informed the American Embassy that diplomatic relations with the United States had been broken off, according to a Berlin despatch forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam.

An Amsterdam despatch says: "A Constantinople telegram sent via Berlin states that owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States, which heretofore had protected enemy nationals, Holland has assumed protection of Russian, British, and French interests, while Spain will look after Italian, Roumanian, and Montenegrin, and Sweden will protect American and Serbian nationals."

Not Like Ireland.

Australia has 100 species of snakes, three-fourths of them venomous. The big pythons and rock-snakes are harmless, but as one travels from the tropics southward the dangerous varieties increase in numbers, and in Tasmania all are venomous, though only five are really deadly, and, fortunately, these are rarely seen. The continent is also abundantly supplied with lizards. Three hundred and ninety species are recorded, and they may be seen not only in woods and prairies and deserts, in the water, among rocks, and in trees, but also in the less frequented city streets.

Sir Adam Beck a Man With Ideas

NOT a "busy man"—that, after all is ordinary, understandable, human. Most men who are worth while are busy men. That's what makes them worth while. But a living dynamo, ceaseless in activity, limitless in energy, gripping, indomitable, inspiring—such is Adam Beck. The "Sir" seems out of place. Knight-hoods clutter wealth, position, special interests, politics, and amiable mediocrity. Adam Beck is no show performer. He is all Man, real red-blooded, much-alive man. He is the property of the ordinary, everyday common folk. His motto is "pro bono publico."

There is nothing ordinary about Adam Beck. Because he is human he is unusual. He has wealth and position—yet none is closer to the masses. He is devoted to "the sport of Kings," breeds fine horses, shows them, and even rides and races them—but no wild-eyed Socialist rises to denounce him as a time-wasting aristocrat. He calls himself a Conservative—but Canadian public life has still to produce a more ruthless Radical.

He has a personality. People take a second look at him. His sound, well-knit, athletic figure is surmounted by a strong face. About the corners of the eyes are the crow's feet of laughter. His lips are tight pressed, as are those of every man of action, but there is an upward turn at the corners. They are very ready to break into a smile, but they can straighten with irrevocable and relentless decision when there is call to fight "with his back to the wall."

Beck's bigness—the mysterious magnetic quality about the man—goes deeper than mere attractive individuality. It rests, in the final analysis, on fundamentals. His convictions are himself. Years ago, early in life. He formed his own philosophy of public service. He determined for himself that humanity was more important to the State than property. The welfare of those whom Lincoln described as the "common people" loomed larger in his eyes than the smug, profit-accumulating complaisance of the Big Interests, dominated as well as spelled with the capital "I." He is a manufacturer, and he turned his factories into profit-sharing-with-the-employees concerns. He threw himself into municipal service. He launched projects for pure drinking water and fought the white plague by establishing sanitaria. Once, twice, thrice he was chosen Mayor of his home city of London. Then the people sent him to the Legislature.

Here came his greatest work. He was never a conventionalist. He was a born trail-blazer. During the latter part of his municipal experience he had associated himself with an embryo movement to secure Niagara power for the people. One morning, shortly after he had been made a member of the first Whitney Cabinet he strode into the Press Room at the Provincial Parliament Buildings and invited the newspapermen to come to his room and confer with

by its reflex action to education generally. A backward glance at the close of the year by the various provincial authorities has confirmed them in their determination to foster not only the school garden, but the school fair in the coming summer.

What is being done in these directions in Saskatchewan, for instance, as shown by the Public Service Bulletin for January, gives a good idea of the general movement throughout the West. Therein it is stated that probably no movement in recent years has been so revolutionary in its result as the school garden. "Perhaps by reason of the chase for the almighty dollar or possibly by reason of the lack of opportunity, the boy and girl in Saskatchewan have not in the past few years been given the attention which might reasonably have been expected. The year 1916, however, will be looked back upon as the year in which the boy and girl came into their own. The school fair has demonstrated beyond all doubt its value and the movement is growing at a rapid rate."

The Provincial Department of Education has undertaken the general direction of the movement, and during the past year a definite attempt was made to guide the work already begun as well as to organize new centres of activity. By arrangement with the Provincial Department of Agriculture a supply of seeds for school gardens was obtained through which schools were able to purchase their requirements. No material was supplied free of charge, but over 250 schools took advantage of this offer. For purposes of administration the province is divided into two sections, north and south. A simple form of organization, known as the Rural Education Association, was formed in many districts, consisting of the teachers and representatives from each school and all persons interested in the work.

The typical school fair has a very wide range of specialties. In one described, seven different classes were organized: Vegetables, flowers, grains, household science, manual training, ordinary school work and contest and club work. In the household science class were exhibitions of bread and biscuit-making, preserving and canning, butter-making, and plain sewing, mending, darning, and hemming; while in the manual training section were included such articles as milking stools and chicken crates. No school fair was complete without the inclusion of sports and games.

A good idea of the interest taken in school fairs in the west may be obtained from the following approximate figures:

Number of fairs held: North, 33; south, 51; total 84 (double the number in 1915); number of children taking part: north 2,000, south 8,000, total 10,000; number of entries: north 10,000, south 30,000, total 40,000; attendance: north 5,000, south 14,000, total 19,000; number of schools represented: north 200, south 350, total 550. Twenty-five fairs were under the auspices of rural education associations.

Wrote Startling Book.

Although Madame Turczynowicz, whose book of personal observations on the war in Poland is being much discussed just now, is spoken of as an American she is only such by adoption. Miss Laura Blackstone was born near Toronto, in Georgetown, but while still quite young was taken to New York where she studied

The public opinion by which the problem of democracy in the Empire will be solved is now being formed, not so much by press or platform or pulpit as by the letters from the boys at the firing-line or on their way there. Hundreds of thousands of these letters are penetrating every community of the country, giving first-hand impressions of Canadian boys on coming in contact with the old-world civilizations; and something is happening that is entirely in accord with the genius of the Canadian people. We are having a great force developed which is entirely leaderless; nobody could have planned it; no one foresaw it; but we are having at the present moment a democratic conference regarding the affairs of the Empire. Our boys are meeting their fellows in the old-world, and the impressions they receive they transmit to us, with the result that public opinion is forming rapidly and becoming very coherent. While we are all interested in the Imperial Conference, and look for the accomplishment of great things from it, it is well to remember that the public opinion by which the men of that conference must stand or fall is now being formed by the democratic conference of the boys at the front. The speaker told of buying the old farm on which he had been raised, and finding among the documents an old parchment with the king's seal, and the description which for the first time since the creation of the world set out the metes and bounds of the lot of land which his own father had cleared. It made him feel as though he had received the deed directly from the hand of God. He told with fine touches of pathos and humor, how Neil McAlpine had saved the Talbot settlement in Western Ontario by refusing to sell his precious store of wheat, the whole 3,000 bushels of which were given to the settlers in time of stress on the basis of bushel for bushel, to be returned from next harvest. McAlpine, as described by an Irish Catholic who profited by his loyalty and goodness, was "a Presbyterian on Sundays, but a good neighbor all the rest of the time." McAlpine, said the speaker, was a true Empire-builder, helping his neighbors in time of need; and this will be the spirit of Empire after the war. The speaker thought the inner history of Canada had never been written, for thousands of men like McAlpine were never mentioned in histories.

MANITOBA'S MINES.

Province Possesses Much Mineral Wealth to Be Developed.

Manitoba is known to the outside world only as a grain producer, but it has much mineral wealth, which means potential industrial importance if the vast lignite bed of the Canadian West can be commercially exploited.

"There is no doubt that Manitoba is getting into the mining field," says Prof. R. C. Wallace, of the Department of Geology of the University of Manitoba, "but we cannot tell much about it in figures yet."

Prof. Wallace investigated Manitoba's mineral resources for the Provincial Public Utilities Commission. Discussing the result of this investigation Prof. Wallace said:

"Our actual production thus far is almost entirely in non-metallic minerals, aggregating \$2,500,000 to

WORKED IN OIL

CANADIANS HELPED TO ROUMANIA'S WEA

Were Present When the vaders Swept Over t and Helped in the De the Oil Fields Which Anxious to Capture a

FEW weeks ago Lloyd George, Great Britain, that a British sent into Roumania for t of destroying the wells an of the oil fields of that c reported the annihilation and oil to the value of o and fifty millions of doll effort was made to leave tory in such a chaos that invader would find it in repair the damage befor be expelled beyond the m

This report excited on; eral interest—for Canadi days of huge destruction tention was more shar by a news item which & drillers from the county c in the Province of Ontar sisted in the work of dem

The late Geo. Normand, Killen Township, Lambd entered Wallachia as the dian drilling expert. From down to the present Ro seldom been without a rep from Ontario's own Petr country immediately sur Chief among these "knig pole and bit" may be Messrs. Lambert, N Brooks and Drader. This is reported to have large personal interests i manian field and was on road to wealth when the whelmed him, as it has on many British subjects in of Europe which the m like his ancient protot ruthlessly devastated. time Mr. Drader's fate ha certain, but it is supposed a prisoner in a Teuton camp somewhere in Aust gary.

But Canadian influence development of Roumania's industry is not confined ployment of expert oper fore the pioneer driller, C mandy, arrived in Rou Canadian system of drillin introduced from Galicia. manian wells are, for the comparatively shallow, found at depths varying feet to 1,200 feet. For poles are found to be rious than cables, the met erican origin) now univeployed where great depth reached. The pole system (or at least was more ge ployed) in the Canadian Petroleum and Oil Spring known the world over as dian system." This Canad is still most generally to Roumanian fields, but years ago another system duced where, instead of or clay was encountered. method is known as the system" and consists in f

member of the first Whitney Cabinet he strode into the Press Room at the Provincial Parliament Buildings and invited the newspapermen to come to his room and confer with him. At that "conference" he did most of the talking. He had dreamed a dream, and with burning earnestness he talked for nearly an hour. When he finished, the Hydro-electric system, almost as it is known today, had been painted in prophetic picture. While the newspapermen were still sitting silent, awed by what appeared then to be the daring and the immensity of the project, Adam Beck rose.

"That," he commented briefly, "is the project I propose to lay before the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. It will go through. It is a people's project; there is no party politics in it. I want the counsel, criticism, and co-operation of the press." It was perhaps the first occasion when a Minister of the Crown appealed directly to the press even before taking his plans into the Council chamber.

The story of how that dream has been realized is recent history. There were times of up-hill tugging; there were disappointments and discouragements; there were occasions when the man had to "fight with his back to the wall." But the man and his work triumphed; the dream came true; the vision became reality.

Three qualities have stood him in good stead. He is thorough; he is practical; he is enthusiastic. If Adam Beck were appointed a commissioner to investigate microbes, he would find out more practical things about germs than a professor of bacteriology. Then he would give leadership to a health campaign that would hum. His campaigns are cyclonic. His energy is dynamic. He dashes from meeting to meeting, imparting his fire to each audience, sometimes five and six in a night. He is patient and painstaking with honest doubt, but ruthless and relentless toward organized opposition. Back of his earnest advocacy he has two big advantages—he has "made good," and the people believe him to be "straight."

Just how much of his public success is justly attributable to the loyal and charming lady who presides over his home and the little daughter who is his almost constant companion on occasions when "father is free" cannot be told; but those who know how eagerly Sir Adam heads for his home whenever opportunity comes, and how buoyantly reinvigorated he returns to public service, attribute much to the inspiration of the hours at "Headley." For Sir Adam is a "home man."—The *Globe*.

Page Sir Galahad.

She—"Can a man tell when a woman loves him?" He—"He can, but he ought not to."

HOLDING SCHOOL FAIRS.

The Movement Has Been Growing Steadily in the West.

Closely connected with the subject of School Gardens is the subject of school fairs. In fact the latter seems to be the natural corollary of the former, for if there is to be development in the one, there must be the means of comparison and the stimulus of competition which the other seems best fitted to supply. Thus it has proved in several provinces of Western Canada, and the result of this sequence has been found to be helpful not only to agriculture, but

an American she is only such by adoption. Miss Laura Blackstone was born near Toronto, in Georgetown, but while still quite young was taken to New York where she studied music for many years. After completing her studies in the United States, Miss Blackstone continued under English masters and became as well known in English as she was in American musical circles. Through illness she lost her voice, and it was while traveling through France and Germany in an endeavor to recuperate that she met the Polish nobleman who was to persuade her to leave the career she had chosen for herself and to share his.

Madame Turczynowicz's husband held under the Russian Government a position, similar to that of our Minister of Agriculture, over two Provinces. Before the two little boys, that are spoken of in the book, were born, he held the position of Professor in Cracow University, but as letters patent to the nobility had to be taken out for the boys they moved to Suwalki.

Despite the ill-fortune that dogged the steps of the little family, their troubles were not over when they reached the United States for the boys developed diphtheria and were for some time under quarantine. There has been some talk of Madame Tyrczynowicz lecturing on general conditions in Poland and the work of the Red Cross, but that is for the present out of the question. Not until the war is over can the family be reunited. There is no doubt a price upon the head of one who would write such a book as "When the Prussians Came to Poland," particularly so when the ruse of American citizenship, which was legally correct, brought her out.

Barnardo Boys in Army.

G. Bogue Smart, inspector of British immigration to Canada, writing to the honorary director of Barnardo's Homes, says: "The conduct of your boys in Canada in this national crisis is wonderful. Just consider these young fellows, at one time almost forgotten, coming forward voluntarily, leaving comfortable homes and good and profitable situations, to the number of over four thousand, to answer the call of King and country!"

A POET-FARMER SPEAKS.

Peter McArthur Has Unique Views on Empire Building.

Mr. Peter McArthur, the Canadian farmer-poet and litterateur, who in his newspaper sketches and his books such as his recent work, "In Pastures Green," sings the praises of country life, and sounds the slogan, "Back to the Land," recently addressed the Empire Club in Toronto. He claimed some authority to deal with topics of Empire, for, as he humorously said, he had had a unique experience in the study of Empire problems, have been "dead broke" in all the great centres of Anglo-Saxon civilization. This had given him the unusual opportunity of studying imperial problems from the bottom up, instead of the usual way, from the top down, with a return ticket in your pocket. The difference was shown in Kipling's poem—

The toad beneath the harrow knows Exactly where the tooth-point goes.

The speaker had felt a good many of the tooth-points. In the ordinary way of travel the opposite attitude was true, as shown by Kipling—

The butterfly beside the road Preaches contentment to that toad.

Discussing the result of this investigation Prof. Wallace said:

"Our actual production thus far is almost entirely in non-metallic minerals, aggregating \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 a year. Clay products come first, then gypsum. We have enough gypsum to supply the Canadian West for one hundred years. Gypsum is a finishing product for buildings, and building has been paralyzed by the war. The gypsum lands are around Gypsumville in north-west Manitoba, owned by private Canadian capital.

"As for metals, I believe that Northern Manitoba will develop some such surprises as Northern Ontario did. The topography and geology are similar in the two sections. There is not much reason to assume mineral resources in the two other Prairie Provinces, except coal, in which they abound.

"Only two-fifths of Manitoba is agricultural land. The other three-fifths has to depend on minerals, timber, and fisheries. Manitoba's north country, which has the minerals, is new. During the last eighteen months some deposits of mixed sulphide have been discovered north of the Pas, on the Hudson Bay Railway, and an American company has just begun to export it—the Tonopah Co. of Nevada, which is shipping some very high-grade ore to the smelter at Trail, B.C.

"These ores contain copper, lead, and zinc, with values in gold and silver, which are smelted into matte. The Tonopah Co. ships the ore. In the case of the big area the copper values are low, but the gold values reasonably high.

"All natural resources of the Prairie Provinces remain in the hands of the Dominion, including the land, except what was granted to the Canadian Pacific and what the Hudson Bay Co. retained.

"The fuel question is and will be the difficult question for Winnipeg and our West, this side of Eastern Saskatchewan, which has a fairly large field of lignite. Manitoba has some, too, but it is very low grade. Manitoba's deposits are estimated at only 160,000,000 tons, whereas Alberta has a much greater coal area than Saskatchewan, or about one-thirteenth of the coal supply of the world, and has been producing 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons a year.

"Winnipeg and its near territory get their coal from Pennsylvania. What we want is a method of briquetting our soft coals, so that they can be carried economically. We have so much cheap electrical power that if we can extensively substitute it for coal and also utilize western coals our industrial future will be assured.

"Our power is very cheap—three cents per kilowatt hour for domestic use and about one-half as much for industrial use. Water powers are located very conveniently for this city."

Prof. Wallace believes that Alberta has a large amount of oil, although the Calgary oil boom proved a "fake," which cost Canadians dearly.

years ago another system duced where, instead of oil or clay was encountered. method is known as the system" and consists in the bore by hydraulic pre

Thirty-eight miles north of Prahova, stands the Ploesti. The district of one of the largest oil areas of Wallachia, and city of Ploesti is the ref of the whole territory, the refineries are established est and other places. Fr radiate pipe lines in all d streams of the br "juice" into the great ce drons, whence it issues dred forms, from the gas drives motor cars, to and oils which lubricate tives and our lathes. It Roumanian Government construction of a trunk Ploesti across the inter miles of country to the port of Constantza, wh would be loaded into tan to find its way more eas markets of the world.

But the ruthless hand rent to tatters the iron from Bushtenari, Campin Moneti to Ploesti, and the thread which was to the outside world. Ontari ers helped well in the w struction. A thousand now choked with steel at a hundred refineries are of ruins; numberless "rig ken and silent. Drillers f ton County were present tism of the infant indu years ago. They watch sisted its growth to matu dependence, and they as and Britishers did their participants in the act of tition. But the driller k in a field like that of permanent annihilation sible. Canadians may be when the hour of resur rehabilitation comes (as to come), some of their will be among the magic jure back the departed sp gress and prosperity to th lan oil field. This counr world development is not the activities of commissi or low; her humble and of sons are silently laying dations of prosperous for whose future historians w letters of gold upon the fi their grateful annals the Canada.

Record Piling Contr

The largest piling contr given on the Pacific coast, to the Vancouver Sun, has awarded by the Canada Railway to a Vancouver company. The contract a \$150,000. A large numb piles to be delivered will b long. This gives an idea and permanency of the d sion that is being made by way.

A la Mode.

Willis—"What kind of a our son attending?"

Gillies—"Very fashionabl those institutions where yo the mind without using it."

Bank Clearings Increa

Canada's bank clearings \$57,187,917 last year, as with \$7,796,781,250 in 19

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

the

Signature of



ED IN OIL WELLS

NS HELPED TO CREATE
MANIA'S WEALTH.

sent When the German Invaders Swept Over the Country helped in the Destruction of Fields Which Huns Were to Capture and Operate.

EW weeks ago Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, announced that a British commission would go to Roumania for the purpose of investigating the wells and refineries fields of that country had been annihilated of property the value of one hundred millions of dollars. Every

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RURAL SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA.

How Education Prospers in Spite of Hard Climate.

In a recent report of the Department of Education of the Province of Manitoba, Canada, considerable attention is given to the rural school situation. The prairie provinces of the Dominion are notable for their magnificent distances. The rural schools are frequently very far apart, and it often becomes quite as difficult a problem to find teachers as to assemble pupils in the remote regions. The work of supervising schools so separated, in many cases situated far away from railroads and good highways, is in itself a task demanding not only exceptional fidelity but endurance.

Yet during the year covered by the report the rural-school inspector visited ninety-eight departments twice, twenty-three departments three times, and ten departments four times. Now and then he found a school closed without notice. He held numerous conferences with parents and trustees. Generally he met with a sentiment of co-operation. Ninety per cent. of the schools had school gardens. An improvement in the local supervision of teaching is noted and commended.

But the report does not stop, as such reports usually do, at a recounting of the usual facts about educational progress. It asks that the same consideration be given to the rural as to the urban child, since the future qualifications of the one for citizenship are as essential as those of the other. And it points a way to better training of the rural child through better treatment of the rural teacher. As matters stand at present the teacher is not given due attention. In the first place, a premium is put upon competition and underbidding: the department would have salaries plainly announced in advertisements, and would make appointments solely upon merit. Moreover, it recommends strongly that comfortable homes be provided for teachers.

Educators have long seen that the great defects of rural education in English-speaking North America lie in the tendency of county and district boards to put price before proficiency. There has been a strong reaction from this idea in nearly all the Eastern Canadian provinces, but it is a remarkable fact that the longest steps toward bringing the rural up to the average urban standard have been taken in the West. Touching upon this subject, The Toronto Globe recently said: "Educational work in the rural districts is carried on out West under climatic difficulties more formidable than our own, but the people are learning to adapt themselves to unfavorable conditions, and carry on a process of intensely practical development." The resistance they encounter is, perhaps, the greatest spur to their endeavor.

"Find My Hand There."

Just because a man wears civilian clothing is not sufficient reason to take it for granted that he is a shirker or is medically fit to be wearing the king's uniform. A minister's daughter, disdaining to have anything to do with a creature still in mufti, learned this to her regret when she entered a street car in Toronto recently.

The car was, as usual, crowded. A young man rose and offered his seat to the young lady who entered

FIGHTING WAS UNIQUE

DESCRIPTION OF LITTLE KNOWN VICTORY IN EGYPT.

Battle of Rafa Was One of the Finest Achievements of the War, and Boldness of the British Attack Enabled Them to Overwhelm Turks and Germans.

In a very interesting article on the Rafa victory in Egypt, which he describes as unquestionably one of the finest achievements in Egypt during the war, Mr. S. T. Massey, the British expert, describes how, by a swift 30-mile cross-country night march, the mounted troops got within striking distance while the Turks still slept. The boldness of their attack on the elaborate system of defenses enabled them, at the end of an all-day battle, absolutely to overwhelm the Turks and Germans, whose hopes were fortified by the knowledge that they had large reinforcements within three miles of Rafa, and who fought with desperation to stave off defeat until succor arrived. But as darkness was closing in, by a supreme effort, Mr. Massey said, our force occupied the trenches, and, as the enemy was completely surrounded, surrender was inevitable. Two relief columns, amounting to about 3,000 infantry, were driven back to their bases.

The fight, though taking place under the new conditions of warfare, more nearly resembled the battles of a generation ago than anything hitherto seen in this war. Many phases of the action could be witnessed from one spot. There were cases of mounted men galloping into action within a comparatively short rifle range.

The artillery had targets which could be seen over the gun sights. The fighting was watched by many Bedouins, some of whom actually tended their herds between our firing line and the enemy trenches, either ignorant of their peril or submitting their fate to Allah. There was freshness of scene for our troops, whose eyes have been so long used to the desert glare. They welcomed the rolling green cultivated country round Rafa.

While the Rafa garrison were entirely surprised by our appearance, they were not unprepared. Since Magdhaba was captured the Turks had rapidly entrenched the strong natural position of El Magruntain, two miles south-west of the town. There were several lines of entrenchments, six redoubts, and many rifle pits, which were difficult to locate. There were some trenches east of the town, but the defence rested mainly on El Magruntain. At sunset the Eighth Australian and New Zealand Mounted Division, the Imperial Camel Corps, the Yeomanry, the Territorial Horse batteries, and a mountain battery of artillery marched eastward, the horsemen taking the cross-country route, and the guns and other wheeled traffic moving on a brushwood road made by Turks, which made good going. For about ten miles of the distance the road consisted of soft sand, then the ground became harder, and the progress made was so good that a halt was called for a couple of hours during the night. The New Zealanders made an enveloping movement to

HUSBAND OBJECTS TO OPERATION

Wife Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Four years ago I was very sick and my life was nearly spent. The doctors stated that I would never get well without an operation and that without it I would not live one year. My husband objected to any operation and got me some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and commenced to get better and am now well, am stout and able to do my own housework. I can recommend the Vegetable Compound to any woman who is sick and run down as a wonderful strength and health restorer. My husband says I would have been in my grave ere this if it had not been for your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. BLANCHE JEFFERSON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Before submitting to a surgical operation it is wise to try to build up the female system and cure its derangements with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it has saved many women from surgical operations.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential.

employed. The whole garrison surrendered, having suffered heavily.

A CONTENTED CITY.

Interesting Feature of Adelaide, Australia.

Adelaide's unusual plan—a business section surrounded by a zone of 2,000 acres of park lands, beyond which are the residential sections—seems designed to put business cares, recreation, and quiet home life in separate compartments. The organization of city life to allow for leisure—a feeling more prevalent in Adelaide than in Melbourne, or even in Sydney, and almost unknown in Canadian cities—is responsible for the universal impression among visitors that Adelaide ranks high in general culture.

Both climate and the high quality of the South Australian pioneers are also factors which have helped to make Adelaide such a desirable place of residence. Those who are attracted by the climate, people, and manner of life of the foothills of Southern California, who care for out-of-door life and flowers, and fruit, and wish to spend week-ends in nearby mountains or at the seashore, would feel at home in Adelaide.

Most writers on Australia profess to see differences in types and manners in the three leading cities of the Commonwealth, and the natives feel sure that differences exist. Mel-

This last known as the "waterflush" consists in flushing out hydraulic pressure. eight miles north of Bucharest entrance to the valley, stands the city of The district of Prahova is the largest oil-producing Wallachia, and this chief town is the refining centre of the territory, though small re-established at Bucharest places. From Ploiești lines in all directions to the ceaselessly flowing of the brown-colored oil the great central cauldron it issues in a hundred from the gasoline which or cars, to the greases which lubricate our locomotives. In 1914 the Government began the of a trunk line from across the intervening 170 country to the Black Sea port of Constanța, where the oil loaded into tank steamers was more easily into the world.

ruthless hand of war has torn the iron spiderweb of tenari, Campina, Buzen, Ploiești, and has broken which was to attach it to world. Ontario oil drill well in the work of de-

A thousand wells are with steel and cement; refineries are now heaps of unbroken "rigs" are broken. Drillers from Lamb were present at the baptismal industry thirty

They watched and as growth to maturity and in, and they as Canadians did their share as in the act of its destruction. The driller knows that, like that of Roumania, annihilation is impossible.

It may be certain that our of resurrection and in comes (as it is sure some of their compatriots the magicians to be the departed spirit of prosperity to the Roumanians. This country's part in the world is not confined to of commissioners high and humble and unthought-silently laying the foun- prosperous foreign states' histories will write in bold upon the first page of full annals the name of

3d Piling Contract.

3d piling contract ever Pacific coast, according to Sun, has just been

the Canadian Pacific a Vancouver creosoting The contract amounts to A large number of the delivered will be 130 feet gives an idea of the size of the dock extension being made by the rail-

A la Mode.

What kind of a school is ending?" Every fashionable—one of those where you develop without using it."—Life.

Clearings Increased.

Bank clearings were \$10, last year, as compared with \$78,250 in 1915, an in- put 35% per cent.

lately.

The car was, as usual, crowded. A young man rose and offered his seat to the young lady who entered.

"No," she said, with a toss of her head and a scornful look at the young man. "I wouldn't accept a seat from a civilian."

For a moment the young man was embarrassed.

"Have you any relatives at the front?" he queried.

"Yes, I have two brothers there," she replied.

"Well, the next time you write ask them if they can find my hand over there," he said quietly, as he showed his arm minus the hand.

This time it was the lady who was embarrassed. The passengers hissed and the lady made her exit.

A True Democrat.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, proprietor of The Toronto Telegram, and well known for his public benevolences, has declined a knighthood, which, it seemed, was proffered to him among the delayed New Year honors. "There is no reason to give, beyond that I exercised the same right as the others who have accepted, and I declined—I hope graciously and gracefully," remarked Mr. Robertson.

On the same day, it seems, Mr. John Ross Robertson declined a senatorship, which the Borden Government offered him, and, in the words of a well known politician, "It is the first time in the history of Canada that anyone declined a knighthood and a senatorship on the same day."

The first Canadian to decline that honor was the late Sir J. B. Robinson, in 1838, when both he and Sir Allan Macnab were recommended for knighthood. Sir Allan accepted. Mr. Robinson declined, but was knighted many years later.

Trimmings Are Gorgeous

The cities and peoples of the east, from Port Said to Yokohama, and from peasant to king, apparently have been put under the microscope this season by designers of trimmings in order to bedeck milady in a manner befitting. The resultant offerings are remarkable for their coloring, beauty, and variance. Chinese motifs have been worked out in several ways, not the least being in hand embroideries, while wool, silk and wool, and beaded decorations embodying the designs and colorings of India, Egypt, and other eastern countries are offered in great abundance. A great variety of novel tassels is offered to buyers also. Many of them make use of eastern design motifs, and all of them are selling like the proverbial hot cakes.

Week-End Victories.

Week-end victories have been common in the history of warfare, and Sunday has always been, either by accident or design, a notable day for battles. It was on Easter Day, 1512, that the Battle of Ravenna was fought between the Dutch, French, and Spaniards, and there are two instances of Sunday battles in the Wars of the Roses. The most important victory in this continent was won by the Yorkists at Towton, on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461; and ten years later, on Easter Sunday, 1471, the Yorkists were again victorious at Barnet. The Peninsular war was fruitful in Sunday fighting, and Waterloo itself was decided on Sunday, June 18, 1815.—London Chronicle.

halt was called for a couple of hours during the night. The New Zealanders made an enveloping movement to attack the town from the east, and the Australian Light Horse moved on Rafa from the south-east and the Camel Corps from the south.

The attack began an hour later. The New Zealanders moved very quickly over the grassy ridges direct on Rafa, which, being lightly held, was immediately taken. Some Turkish soldiers and a number of camel men making for Khan Yunus, to the north-east, were captured. One New Zealand regiment was sent well east to protect our flank and watch the enemy movements, which after events proved to be a very wise precaution. The rapid taking of the town was a valuable part of the day's work, as it enabled the New Zealanders to get behind the enemy position and trouble him sorely during the remainder of the day.

The Territorial Artillery pushed forward most gallantly into positions unavoidably exposed to the enemy's mountain guns, which heavily shelled them and our advancing dismounted troops. The — Battery likewise displayed splendid coolness and courage, frequently taking their light guns abreast of the camelry firing line.

During the morning aeroplanes reported that the enemy were leaving the western works in considerable numbers to reinforce the southern positions. The Yeomanry were ordered to attack from the west, and at the same time the Anzacs and the camelry reinforced their lines. The large bodies of light horse and yeomanry, galloping into action, presented a magnificent and stirring spectacle, while the camel corps moved steadily up to extreme rifle range, dismounted, and made a model infantry attack. Progress, however, was slow, because the ground was absolutely devoid of cover. The Turks' works were strongly held, their machine guns, manned by German marksmen, being well hidden. At 3 o'clock the — Battery, supporting the yeomanry, and artillery of the Anzac division, opened an intense bombardment, silencing two of the enemy's guns. The accuracy of the fire was evidenced by the state of the trenches later. The infantry advanced in rushes, often firing as they ran, but the volume of the Turk's fire was undiminished.

About this time the regiment watching on the east of Rafa reported that the relief force left Shellal, 15 miles east of Rafa, when the attack began. Patrols sent down the Shellal road and the Khan Yunus road at half past four simultaneously reported that two forces, estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000 men, were advancing from both places. The Khan Yunus force was within three miles of Rafa.

At this critical moment, when the

General was involved in an attack which was not yet completed, and he had substantial forces advancing on his rear, the necessity for an immediate supreme effort was urgent. Such a call would never be made in vain to the desert column troops, and even before it had reached some sections of the line our troops were finishing the work in the trenches. The New Zealanders dashed into the Turks' strongest position from the rear, two Australian brigades carried the south-eastern works by an irresistible rush, and the camelry made a very gallant and well-timed assault on the south-west, while the yeomanry kept the western side fully

ner in the three leading cities of the Commonwealth, and the natives feel sure that differences exist. Melbourne is "hustling"; Sydney is "easy-going"; Adelaide is "solid" and "contented." On the basis of short acquaintance these characterizations seem as unreal as "hustling" Hamilton or "progressive" Winnipeg would to an Australian traveler. In the American sense, no Australian city is hustling; all are easy-going and contented; all are doing much business in an orderly efficient manner. As places for residences, they have few competitors among the cities of the new world.

Paper Dresses.

Paper clothes for women are among the novelties suggested for the spring trade; not, we hasten to add, those charmingly fragile creations of crepe paper, pumpkin-strewn, or dripping with six-inch roses, in which tiny persons dance at school festivals, and whose whole economic function is notably performed if they hold together during one afternoon. Rather, this suggestion of the clothing manufacturers concerns a fabric of appalling durability, of highly German efficiency. They argue that paper makes car wheels, so why is it unreasonable to believe that it is capable of material even for subway travel and basketball games?

Moreover, it has been done. A German firm before the war actually turned out an experimental fabric of paper, had it made up fashionably, and sent it over to a New York firm. It failed to impress only because of the excitement prevalent at the moment over the discovery of silk sweaters.

Recollections of this opportunity missed moved almost to tears a recent gathering of the lords of creations, assembled in Pasadena to mete out the spring styles. Their deliberations came to a painful impasse with the presentation of a few statistics on the cost of textiles. Cottons are incredibly high; linens are even higher, and woolens have reached a point too dizzy even for the contemplation of clothing kings. It was small satisfaction to the manufacturers to realize that they had some adorable modes simmering, if they were not to be vouchsafed materials with which to create those modes. Then came to the rescue the person who remembered the paper suit from Germany, and the problem to those simple artist souls seemed solved.

Only we, sadder in experience and students of the daily press, detect the flaw in the pretty promise. Wool may be scarce, but so is paper. What chance is there for Friend Wife to have a paper suit when there is not paper enough to print the sporting page.

A Strange Animal.

The most primitive order of mammals, the monotremes, are confined to Australia. There is the platypus, a strange beast which lays eggs like a turtle, has horny pads for teeth and a bill like the duck, its front feet are webbed and both back and front feet have claws. Little wonder that he has received many names or that he rejoices in the scientific designation of *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.—National Geographic Magazine.

The Flying Squirrel.

The flying squirrel, in leaping from tree to tree, often clears fifty feet. This animal has a broad fold of skin or membrane connecting its fore and hind legs.

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the Following Goods :

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed, Cracked Corn, Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Aisike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc. Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

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CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including MCINTOSH RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

Start now at best selling time. Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

The Fonthill Nurseries

(Established 1837)

TORONTO, ONT.

RESULTS OF THE EA**EXAMINATIONS****AT THE NAPANEE CO INSTITUTE.**

Form 4, Part 1. — H. (honours,) R. Wilson, V. J. May, W. Roy, H. Schermer. Part 2.—M. Madole (hor Hamm, K. Daly, M. Sh Thompson.

Form 3B.—S. Metzler, C. Moon, R. Winters, D. Cooper, G. Vandewater, H. Wright, V. Craven, L. Seison M. Russel, M. Smith, P. McCutchen, H. Cumm classified, D. Robinson, H. C. Scott.

Form 3A.—J. Pringle (hor Bert (honours), E. Boyce, M. Dickson, H. Vanalstine, bell, F. Coleman, R. Van Root, E. Switzer, S. Herri

Form 2—N. Sine (hor Gleeson (honours,) D. Kidd W. Johnston, H. Dunbar,

W. Perry, B. Vine, M. Perr worth, M. Trumper, A. Woof, G. Ruttan, A. Card low, W. Sills, L. Spencer, B. Baird, S. Brown, W. Co

Form 1B.—J. Thompson H. Clancy (honours,) M. M. Daly equal, M. Jordon, and H. Wallace equal, S and M. Wales equal, F. I. Johnston, H. Perry, L. W. Doller, A. Loyst, M. Dean, L. Madill, W. Judson, E. L. Douglas, M. Joyce, G. Dunn, G. Reid.

Form 1A.—M. Wootton E. Allen (honours), R. B. Hambley, R. Cassidy, A. Allison, L. Derry, D. Henderson, M. Meyers, R. Dawson, D. Scott, G. I. Prout, L. Wartman, H. Douglas.

Coml. Form Sr. — I. (honours,) I. Solmes (hon Coleman, I. Wagar, L. K. Edgar, E. Hull, W. Perry, ews.

Coml. Form Jr.—L. Russe rington, A. Budgeon, G. VanSlyek, G. Bowen.

Bicycle Tires.

We have never had as varied a stock of tires as The prices are the lowest p good goods. Can sell you t prices.

EVOLUTION OF PIANO**Legend of Discovery of Tightly Drawn String**

The piano is a stringed instrument. The name

comes from two Italian words soft and loud because of this instrument can be soft and loud. We must go into history to find the earliest of stringed instruments, then we do not know when they originated, for there are no records which trace their origin. We know Egyptians 2,400 years had stringed instruments, but know they had them—they got them or who made them. There is a legend that god Mercury, while walking the Nile after the river

Back to BICYCLES

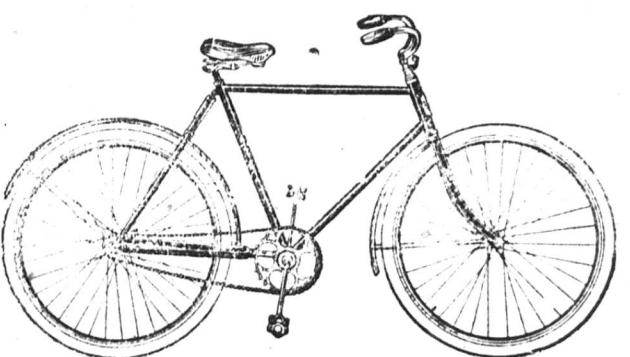
Everybody Ought to Ride a Bicycle This Spring.

It's healthy, it's handy, and this is the year to save money.

It has been proved that it is cheaper to ride a Bicycle than to wear out shoe leather.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Pick Out Your Favorite Bicycle.



How is your old wheel. Can we put it in good repair for you? We have tires, rims, saddles and everything you might need for your old wheel. Or we will trade you for a new one.

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.

**NEWS FROM MAJOR McGREER**

Re Practical Assistance which may be given his work in France.

Information which will be particularly interesting to those who have so proudly watched Major the Rev. A. H. McGreer's splendid and valuable work in France, and especially so to subscribers to the fund, originated by the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E., to assist him in some degree in that work, has just come to hand in a letter to Mrs. Harshaw from Major McGreer, who deeply regrets that there is no hope of his being able to obtain a portable Soup Kitchen, either motor-driven or horse-drawn, as a conservation of horses is quite as important as is the problem of petrol supply.

The Major states, however, there is a possibility of needing financial assistance to serve the men under his ministrations just as effectively, in a similar manner, through motor-transport, saying: "We are trying to get authority to own and operate three motor vehicles in France. We need a 3-ton lorry very much, and a 15 cwt. box-sar in addition to some sort of passenger motor car." Major McGreer further affirms: "Your Chapter, Committee and subscribers could not help us in a better way than to contribute towards the cost of motor-transport; as it is with the utmost difficulty that we can get an occasional lorry to haul supplies 15 miles to our canteens. I think, therefore, that it would be best for you to hold what money you have until we know what will be authorized for our work in respect of motor-transport.

Major McGreer again expresses his deep appreciation for the generous offer which you have made to help our work. Soup kitchens are emphatically forbidden—motor-transport may be allowed—and to assist us in securing that would be giving the largest measure of assistance possible to our work."

Work at our room goes on each Thursday and Saturday afternoon—do not forget the days and try to come and bring any friends you may have staying with you. We urge all to help in our good work.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

We have just received a car load of the "Old Reliable," "McLaughlin" and "Canada Carriage" Buggies, in all the latest styles. Call in and look them over while you have a good variety to choose from.

C. A. WISEMAN,
Napanee.

15-c

Our Repair Department is fully equipped with tools and machinery for repairing Bicycles, and our long experience enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction. Bring in your wheel and let us put it in First-Class Condition for you.

Auto Tires and Supplies.

W. J. Normile



GIVE YOUR WIFE ONE

THOUSANDS of wives and daughters run their own Ford cars. They use them for shopping, calling, attending the theatre, taking the children for a run in the country or to school.

The Ford is as easy to operate as a kitchen range, no knowledge of mechanical details being necessary. Inexpensive to operate. A woman can call around town all afternoon or take a 25-mile spin in the country, at the minimum of cost for gasoline, oil, wear on tires, etc.

You couldn't give "her" a present she would appreciate more than this beautiful, modern car, with its stream-line effect, tapered hood and crown fenders.

Ford

Runabout - \$475	Town Car - \$780
Touring - - 495	Sedan - - 890
Coupelet - 695	F. O. B. Ford, Ontario.

W. J. NORMILE,
Dealer, - - - - - Napanee, Ont.

Ford Motor Company
of Canada Limited

Durable Fox-Hounds.

Protest against the fox-hound in England grows because he eats so much of what would serve as human food. He is certainly a gross feeder, and this makes it all the more astonishing that he runs so fast and so long. He easily outlasts the greyhound, and it is very doubtful whether there is any other canine species which he cannot outstrip at short distances. Many a fox-hound has been timed to cover a mile under two minutes, and in 1795 a record was established on Newmarket Heath by a fox-hound bitch, Merkin, which in a trial ran four miles in seven minutes and a half.—London Chronicle.

god Mercury, while walk the Nile after the river flowed its banks and the again become dry, stubbed the shell of a dead torto picked it up to cast it aside accidentally touched some sinew with his finger. A note was produced and after trying to find a caus musical sound, twanged again and discovered the tightly stretched strings. about making an instrume the tortoiseshell as a sound stretching several strings. This is only legend, but, amine the lyre, an instrume early Greeks, we always fir presentation of a tortoise.

The harp was probably practical stringed instrume music was produced by pi strings with the fingers or piece of bone or metal. step was the psaltery, which duced in the Middle Ages. box with strings stretched and represented the first tempt at using a sounding larger instrument of the's which appeared at about time, was the dulcimer. psaltery and dulcimer were by picking the strings withers or with a small piece o

Then came the keyboard, on stringed instruments in called the clavichytherium consisted of a box with catgut arranged in a semi-triangle Book of Wonders. On each key was a quill which the string when the key ated.

After this came the clav was built like a small square without legs. The strings of brass, and on the end of was a wedge-shaped piece which picked the strings. Bach composed his music clavichord, and that is music is full of soft and m notes. The clavichord prod such notes.

The next steps brought ginal, spinet, and harpsich strings on all three were with quills at the key ends the strings. The vir spinet were very much alike harpsichord was larger & sometimes made with two k These instruments had noteing four octaves only.

The arrangement of the s the harpsichord came one s er to our piano. It had five of notes, and there were at strings to each note, instead one, as in previous instru first real piano was made in Bartholomeo Christofori, a He invented the little hamm which the strings are struck

They Volunteered.

We should like to print t in letters of gold, says The Tit-Bits. It is of a colonel British front who wanted two to face almost certain death called the whole company and made the situation clear. Then he asked for twenty ve to advance one pace. He 1 men, and it was almost more could bear. He closed his keep back his tears, and opened them the men stood actly the same formation. pained. "Is there not on teer?" he asked. A sergeant forward at salute. "Every advanced one pace, sir," he f

OF THE EASTER EXAMINATIONS

NAPANEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Part 1. — H. Vanalstyne, R. Wilson, V. Balance, H. Hoy, H. Schermehorn.

M. Madole (honours), W. Daly, M. Shannon, E.

3.—S. Metzler, (honours), R. Winters, D. Boyce, R. Vandewater, H. Root, K. Craven, L. Scott, V. Denissel, M. Smith, H. Baker, H. Cummings. Not J. Robinson, H. Wartman,

—J. Pringle (honours), P. Urs, E. Boyce, C. Friskin, H. Vanalstyne, C. Campoleman, R. VanLuven, M. Witzier, S. Herrington.

—N. Sine (honours), H. (honours), D. Kidd (honours), on, H. Dunbar, V. Dillon, B. Vine, M. Perry, E. Ayls-Trumper, A. Mabee, E. Tuttan, A. Card, E. Melills, L. Spencer, M. Wolfe, S. Brown, W. Cousins.

—J. Thompson (honours), (honours), M. Daly and dual, M. Jordon, M. Brown Ilace equal, S. Phippin Ilace equal, F. Russel, M. H. Perry, L. Woodcock, F. Joyst, M. Dean, N. Gleeson, W. Judson, E. Vanalstyne, M. Joyce, G. Marsh, W. Reid.

—M. Wootton (honours), (honours), R. Baldwin, N. Cassidy, A. Mellow, I. Derry, D. Sagar, G. M. Meyers, R. Maybee, A. Scott, G. Foster, E. Wartman, H. Russel, R.

erm Sr. — L. Herrington I. Solmes (honours), E. Wagar, L. Killorin, C. Hull, W. Perry, W. Mathi

m Jr.—L. Russel, F. Her- Budgeon, G. Davy, E. T. Bowen.

never bad as large and sick of tires as this year. ure the lowest possible for Can sell you tires at all

W. J. NORMILE.

UTION OF PIANO.

Discovery of Music in
tly Drawn Strings.

is a stringed musical in-

The name pianoforte two Italian words mean- d loud because the notes rument can be made both id. We must go far back to find the earliest traces instruments, and even not know where and

originated, for there seem

records which help us to

origin. We know that the 2,400 years ago had

instruments, but we only had them—not where

em or who made them.

legend that the Roman y, while walking along

the river had over-

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry
Up a corn or callus so it lifts
off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain. A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

ORIENTAL COURTESY.

An Ameer's Nice Choice of Words In
Speaking of a Fall.

A good horseman may be thrown from his horse, under some circumstances, with little or no reflection upon his skill. The accident may have been excusable, even inevitable, when all the details are known; but as casually related the excuses frequently disappear, and the fall, with its ignominious suggestion of incompetency, alone remains. Lady St. Heller, in telling of the deep admiration and regard entertained by the Ameer of Afghanistan for Lord Kitchener, gives a little anecdote of the oriental's instant perception and avoidance of the possibility of any humiliating implication for his friend.

Lord Kitchener had suffered a severe accident that resulted in a leg so badly broken as to necessitate several weeks' complete rest at the time, and later, two months' furlough in England, and a resetting of the bone. One of Kitchener's staff gave the news of his misfortune to the ameer during a great tiger hunt at Gwallor.

"I told him," the officer wrote Lady St. Heller, "that the chief had a nasty fall at Poona, his horse tumbling down an embankment. He immediately asked for a piece of paper and wrote a telegram of sympathy in Persian. He handed it to Sir Henry McMahon and asked him to send it off immediately. Sir Henry wrote it down in English, but when he came to the words 'to hear of your fall from your horse,' the ameer instantly corrected him, saying:

"No, no! Not from your horse—with your horse; in Afghanistan—big difference!"

SAVED BY A CAMERA MAN.

How He Won a Lease of Life For Some
of Villa's Victims.

During one of his earlier campaigns Francisco Villa had an American movie photographer, Burrud by name, attached to his staff, who spent a good deal of his time taking pictures

A MEMORABLE ECLIPSE.

When the Sun Was Totally Obscured
In This Country in 1806.

The most remarkable eclipse of the sun witnessed in the United States in the centuries since its discovery took place on June 16, 1806. There were eclipses previous and since then, but that of 1806 is regarded by astronomers as the most memorable of all that of Aug. 7, 1869, being the next in grandeur and interest.

The eclipse of 1806 was to be seen over all parts of North America. Fortunately the day was a remarkably fine one, scarcely a cloud being visible in any part of the heavens. The sun's entire surface was covered at twenty seven minutes and thirty seconds past 11 o'clock.

James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, though but a youth at the time of the eclipse, was so enthusiastic an observer of the spectacle that twenty-five years after the event he wrote a minute account of what he saw and how he felt during the wonderful occurrence.

Mr. Cooper states that as he and other spectators in his company first discerned through their glasses the oval form of the moon darkening the sun's light an exclamation of delight, almost triumphant, burst involuntarily from the lips of all. The people began gathering into the street. Their usual labors were abandoned, and all faces were turned upward.

The noonday heat began to lessen, and there was something of the coolness of early morning. Mr. Cooper further states that "all living creatures seemed thrown into a state of agitation. The birds were fluttering to and fro in great excitement. They seemed to mistrust that this was not the gradual approach of evening and were undecided in their movements. Even the dogs became uneasy and drew nearer to their masters.

"Every house now gave up its tenants. As the light failed more and more with every passing second the children came flocking about their mothers in terror. The sun appeared like a young moon of three or four days old. One after the other the stars came into view, which filled the spirit with singular sensations."

The general phenomena at all the places where the eclipse was complete or nearly so were the vacillation of the wind, the deep, strange shadow, the yellowish pink of the atmosphere in the west, the flickering and wavy appearance of the sun's rays when the eclipse was at its height, the chilly feeling, the disturbance among the birds and fowls and the sight of certain planets with the naked eye.

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HOMEBREW

Ekfrs'

while walking along the river had over-banks and the land had been dry, stubbed his toe on a dead tortoise. He tried to cast it aside and accidentally some strings of his finger. A musical instrument was produced and Mercury, to find a cause for the sound, twanged the string discovered the music in stretched strings. He was setting an instrument, using shell as a sound-box and several strings across it. legend, but, if we explore, an instrument of the sort, we always find the remains of a tortoise on it. It was probably the first stringed instrument. Its production by picking the strings with fingers or with a bone or metal. The next is psaltery, which was produced in Middle Ages. It was a frame stretched across it being the first crude setting a sounding board. A instrument of the same sort, and at about the same time the dulcimer. Both the dulcimer were played the strings with the hand a small piece of bone. ie the keyboard, first used instruments in what is clavichord. This consists of a box with catgut strings and a semi-triangle says the orders. On the end of as a quill which picked when the key was operated.

came the clavichord. It like a small square piano. The strings were made on the end of each key shaped piece of brass, and the strings. The elder used his music on the and that is why his kind of soft and melancholy clavichord produced only steps brought the virginal and harpsichord. The all three were of brass, at the key ends for picking. The virginal and very much alike. The was larger and was made with two keyboards. It had notes covering only one octave. The arrangement of the strings in the virginal was one step near the end. It had five octaves and there were at least two each note, instead of only previous instruments. The virginal was made in 1709 by Christofori, an Italian. The little hammers with strings are struck.

Volunteered.

like to print this story in gold, says The London Times. It is of a colonel on the who wanted twenty men lost certain death. He whole company together in the situation clear to them. He loved his men almost more than he did.

He closed his eyes to his tears, and when he in the men stood in extreme formation. He was there not one volunteered. A sergeant stepped forward. "Every one has a place, sir," he said.

attached to his staff, who spent a good deal of his time taking pictures of the excessively vain "general" himself. Sometimes, however, Burrud was called upon to undertake more strenuous operations. The following story, for instance, is told in Francis A. Collier's "The Camera Man."

Burrud was called outdoors unexpectedly at sunrise one morning and directed to report, with big camera, at once to headquarters. When he arrived, coatless and breakfastless, before Villa's tent he was told that the general had decided to have some twenty prisoners shot and wanted a moving picture taken of the execution. The prisoners, most of them political merely, were to be butchered to make a moving picture scene.

Burrud feigned to examine his camera closely and then explained to the general that his films were bad and that it would be impossible to take the picture until a new supply had arrived. Villa was disgusted to miss the entertainment, but the camera man insisted that there was no use in making the exposure, and the picture and the execution were put off several days.

By the time the next supply of films arrived the general had fortunately changed his mind and the men were saved."

Raising Geese.

The raising of geese was a profitable occupation of farming in England years ago, and some farmers had flocks of 8,000 or 10,000. Each goose produced a shilling's worth of feathers every year and quills to the value of threepence. The quills were used for pens.

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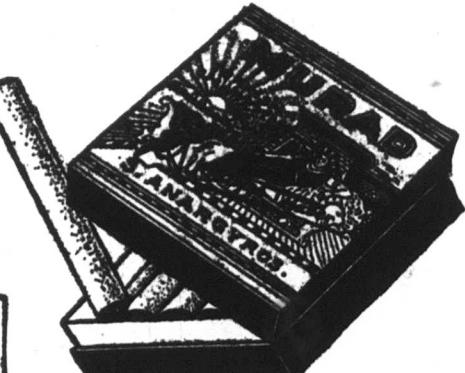
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IRISH-SPANIARDS.

Noble Families From Emerald Isle Have Gone to Spain.

"You are, perhaps, too much inclined to think," said a Spaniard recently, "that America is the only foreign country where Irish emigrants land. But there is an Irish element in Spain, though less numerous, also important. It is probable that the special conditions of this old country, its Catholic faith, its monarchical spirit, and noble traditions, particularly attracted the more distinguished Irish families in search of a new home, while the middle and poorer classes preferred to sail to more democratic and English-speaking lands.

"This would explain why most of the Irish-Spaniards belong to the army. The Spanish army lists abound with names like O'Shea, O'Connor, MacKenna, O'Neill, Shaw, O'Donnell, Macdonald. Arthur O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, became a Spanish field marshal, and in the Carlist wars won the title of Marquis del Norte. His son, though an officer in the Spanish infantry, was better known as a poet. Another poet of Irish descent died recently in Madrid, Fernandez Shaw. And the name of General O'Donnell is as famous in Spain as that of Wellington in England. General O'Donnell was in command of the Spanish troops which invaded Morocco in the last years of Queen Isabella's reign, and his triumphant march was only checked by the diplomatic opposition of England.

"Most of these Irish-Spaniards emigrated during the first half of the nineteenth century. They were quickly absorbed by Spain—a country which quickly stamps her character on new comers—and hardly any of their present representatives speak English, or have any knowledge of English and Irish life. But they carry everywhere their family tales of a dark past and their names as witnesses of their family romance, and their influence is no doubt overwhelming on the general opinion which Spain, ignorant of the progress of later years, still entertains on the 'oppressed sister island.'

"Another important link between Ireland and Spain is the Irish seminary for Roman Catholic priests still existing in Salamanca. It creates a continuous channel of communications for the clergy of the two countries. It must be added that the very numerous wealthy families who wish to give their daughters an English education generally place them in English-speaking convents, either in Spain or in England. These convents are generally Irish."

Vanished Dinosaurs.

One of the most sudden changes in animal life revealed in geologic history took place about the close of the Mesozoic era, or "Age of Reptiles," as it is sometimes popularly called. In Mesozoic time the most powerful animals were huge land reptiles, known as dinosaurs, whose bones have been found in abundance in the Rocky Mountain region. At or near the end of Mesozoic time these great monsters suddenly disappeared from the western country, as well as from the remainder of the world. They left no descendants, but in the following "Age of Mammals," or Cenozoic era, their places as rulers of the earth were taken by the mammals.

THE OLDEEN WAY.

Etiquette of Fifty Years Ago Seems Odd To-day.

If you would but see how our manners have changed since grandmamma was young you should look through the pages of an old-time book on decorum. Surely you will find one, tucked away behind the books in the old-fashioned bookcases or stowed away with the hoop skirts and mitts and calash bonnets in the old attic trunks. And this is what you will discover.

"An affectionate, complying and almost timid aspect should be shown in a woman's whole person." Thus spoke the social monitor of half a century ago. What girl of to-day could endure to assume this attitude and expression? It is an unwritten rule of demeanor for the girl of the twentieth century—is it not?—that she should bespeak in her appearance a certain defiance, self-confidence, and independence—quite the opposite from the attitude our grandmothers sought.

In speaking of card cases the little book of long ago says: "This they (the callers) can hold in their hand, and it will contribute essentially (with an elegant handkerchief of embroidered cambric) to give them an air of good taste." Can you picture it, the polite little woman of fifty years ago daintily holding the wee cardcase in a tightly gloved hand, and with the card case the elaborate handkerchief, folded just so and not for the world to be used? The girl of today keeps her card case in her hand bag, her handkerchief is always either in the bag or concealed in the palm of her hand. If any "air of good taste" is to be shown by the handkerchief it is in its extreme fineness and its inconspicuousness.

"Having arrived at the table," says the old-fashioned authority in explaining the intricacies of dinner parties, "each guest respectfully bows to the lady whom he conducts, and who in turn bows also." Imagine such formality? But imagine such informality as this: "Custom allows ladies to rinse the mouth at the end of the entertainment, using their plate for this purpose."

Although one does not sing at table among very fashionable persons, says the book, "we may do it at the social tables of friends."

"A lady will not say, my husband, except among intimates," is the old rule; "in every other case she should address him by his name, calling him Mr." And nowadays, of course, the rule is that Mrs. Smith never calls her husband Mr. Smith except to servants and when speaking in a purely business way. To all persons whom she meets socially she speaks of him either as "my husband" or as "John"—it matters not whether or not the one addressed call the husband by his first name or not.

And then such rules as this when it comes to the chapter on dancing. "Dance with grace and modesty, neither affect to make a parade of your knowledge; refrain from great leaps and ridiculous jumps, which would attract the attention of all towards you."

"In public balls a gentleman offers his partner refreshments, but which she very seldom accepts."

What a Great Book Does.

It is difficult to reckon what a great book does. What did the

AND NOW FOR

Soil Should Be Allow Up Before Planting

SOME FIRST CROPS

Beans Are a Splendid Crop to Grow This Year—seed in Several Lines

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Specialist, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Having discussed the preparing the garden soil the seed we now turn to of the seed itself. Then to hurry the sowing of the amateur gardener will see soil is warm and easily vegetables discussed as nearly as possible the time they should be

LETTUCE. Lettuce its leaves, and is our salad plant. It is a plant, and is often grown or preceded another crop hardy and may be planted early in the spring, growing, and followed with a such as tomatoes, or it is sown between any plants of the family. It is a good small garden to plant on at one time and follow successive plantings made days or two weeks apart. The lettuce seed may be sown comparatively thin of a quarter of an inch, should be thinned to stand apart.

If one desires large leaves of lettuce the plants should stand from seven inches apart. The thin plants transplanted to another garden.

RADISH. The radish is grown for its roots, which are raw just as soon as they are enough to use. It is and may be planted very early in the spring. Radishes are sown with other crops such as rapid growers, such as turnips. They should be pulled out before the other crops need the ground. Successive planting is also this crop. Radish should be planted in rows, four inches apart, the depth being from a quarter to an inch. Radish are a general crop and require no thinning, and between the rows should be with the hoe. A crop of radish may be obtained if sown about the first of April, should be thinned out to stand apart.

SPINACH. Spinach is a season crop which is good for table greens. The plant should be sown in about six weeks from seed in the spring, as the plants should be sown during the hot summer. The seeds may be planted broadcasted, and should be a depth of one half inch. Planting may be made if the leaves are large, use they may be pulled whole plant may be cut.



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For OTTAWA, connections at Yarker for TWEED, and connections at Harrowsmith for KINGSTON 2.50 p.m.

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following age of mammals, or Cenozoic era, their places as rulers of the earth were taken by the mammals. The cause of the disappearance of these great reptiles has been a matter of rather fruitless speculation. Any explanation which will be acceptable must also account for the disappearance of a great many forms of animal life and the great modification of most of the others, both on land and in the sea. Some general cause which would bring about changes in climate and other conditions of life seems to be a necessary part of any satisfactory explanation.

One of the regions where dinosaurs lingered long was in north-western New Mexico, though apparently that was not their stronghold. The same region, now included in San Juan county, has long been well known to students of the past life of the world, because it has furnished the best and most varied remains of a primitive mammal fauna that came upon the scene soon after the dinosaurs disappeared. It is extremely interesting to find the contrasting vertebrate life of the Mesozoic and the Cenozoic eras in a single district and in successive deposits, all laid down by streams on land.

Australia's Living Wage.

[Definition of a living wage as formulated by the Court of Industrial Arbitration of New South Wales in 1914.]

The living wage is standardized as the wage which will do neither more nor less than enable a worker of the class to which the lowest wage would be awarded to maintain himself, his wife, and two children—the average dependent family—in a house of three rooms and a kitchen, with food, plain and inexpensive, but quite sufficient in quantity and quality to maintain health and efficiency, and with an allowance for the following other expenses: Fuel, clothes, boots, furniture, utensils, rates, life insurance, savings, accident or benefit societies, loss of employment, union pay, books and newspapers, train and tram fares, sewing machine, mangle, school requisites, amusements and holiday, intoxicating liquors, tobacco, sickness and death, domestic help, unusual contingencies, religion or charity.

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It is difficult to reckon what a great book does. What did the "Pilgrim's Progress" do for England? What has been its effect on the language? Could we say it has done for English prose what Burns did for poetry—"showed how it may build a princely throne on humble truth"? What has been its influence as the most widely read and translated work of the imagination in English—a book accessible to millions who never read Shakespeare, where they may meet a world of men, men outside their ordinary range, and yet intelligible and individual, knowable as one's next-door neighbors are not? What again has the book meant in the religious history of England? What has been done for English liberty by the book and its writer together?

And supposing he had been talked round and had agreed no longer "devilishly and perniciously to abstain from coming to church to hear divine service," and to be no longer "an upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles to the great disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of the kingdom, contrary to the laws of our sovereign lord, the King, etc." Bedford might have kept a tinker the more—and possibly none of the best at that, for there is nothing to show that renegades make good tinkers—and what would England have lost? —T. R. Glover.

Book Made Fashions.

In his recently published book, "Great Victorians," T. H. S. Escott recalls, in that intimate way which makes his work so well worth reading, the curious effect which that half-forgotten novel by George A. Lawrence, "Guy Livingstone," had upon the fashions of his time in certain circles. "The chubbiest of golden youths," he says, "discarded their usual collars and ties and sported a neckgear known as 'a Guy Livingstone.' Others, in the Livingstonian fashion, 'set their faces like flint' and addressed their sweethearts in tones of calm command, rather than the old world voice of beseeching admiration." Although to nothing like the same extent, Lawrence holds a place, in the matter of influencing fashion, with Lord Byron and Kate Greenaway.

The Victoria Cross.

There are many interesting facts connected with the Victoria Cross, the sixty-first anniversary of the founding of which took place a few days ago. The first crosses were made from the cannon captured during the Crimean War, and later ones from guns taken from the Chinese, or from other pieces of captured artillery. This metal is, of course, so hard as to preclude the possibility of stamping with a steel die, the course followed in the manufacture of other medals, and the Victoria Cross is therefore cast. As was made clear by Mr. Asquith, in a statement in the British House of Commons, some two years ago, the coveted decoration can be won only by a British subject, but, with this reservation, it is open to all ranks in the navy and army, with the single exception of the Indian ranks of the Indian Army, who have an equivalent decoration in their own Order of Merit.

whole plant may be root.

ONION. The onion seasoning, pickling, and raw. A large percent stored for winter use are seed planted in the soil the spring. The soil should be well drained, manure is not the best seeds should be planted of about one-half inch, should be from twelve inches apart. The seed planted very thinly will be no need for extra onions. Cultivation when the onion tops are as to prevent easy work, when the tops are about died down the onions should be laid in windows that the bulbs are covered tops of the onions. Any sunburn which causes trouble in storage have been kept in this five or six days they may be up and placed in a basket and tied up some the rain will not get at wind will have plenty circulate around the tops may be removed from at this time if so desired may be left on. Dutch planted as close together will stand in a straight early in the season. The barely covered with should be well firmed on it, and the green or be pulled as soon as the for use.

PEAS. Peas may be early in the season, and crop the seed should be furrow of two inches deep seeds placed an inch apart arrangements should be in the pea vines will have port. Limbs of trees wire may be used for this the vines will cling to port and will be kept ground. This support should preferably at the time This soil should be drawn the vine.

BEANS. Generally speaking not a good practice to addure to the soil where on grow beans. They prefer deep loam. The seeds planted fairly early in the rows being at least three inches apart. A furrow deep may be made with a hoe and the seeds placed to three inches apart in of this furrow. Another is sometimes followed beans is to make holes deep twelve inches apart hole three or four seeds It is always advised not to plant when they are wet.

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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HOW FOR SEEDING

old Be Allowed to Warm Before Planting.

RST CROPS TO PUT IN

a Splendid Food Product
This Year—How to Pro-
Several Lines.

JOHNSTON, Vegetable
ist, Ontario Department of
ture, Toronto.)

discussed the methods of the garden soil to receive a new turn to the sowing itself. There is no need in sowing of the seed. Better will be obtained if the gardener will wait until the ground is easily worked. The discussed are arranged as possible according to when they should be planted.

E. Lettuce is grown for and is our best known plant. It is a short-season often grown to follow another crop. It is quite may be planted quite spring, grown to maturity with a tender crop of tomatoes, or it may be planted any plants of the cabbage it is a good plan in a garden to plant only a few feet and follow this with successions made every ten weeks until July 1st. A seed may be sown in relatively thinly at a depth of an inch. The plants binned to stand two inches

desires large single heads the plants should be thinned from seven to nine. The thinnings may be d to another part of the

The radish plant is its roots, which are eaten soon as they are large use. It is quite hardy, planted very early in the Radishes are frequently other crops which are not growers, such as parsnips should, however, be before the parsnips or need the ground. Sowing is also advised for

Radish seed may be rows, four inches apart or, the depth preferred being a quarter to half an inch

ish as a general rule re-
nning, and the soil be-
ows should be kept loose. A crop of winter be obtained if the seed is the first of August. These binned out to three inches

I. Spinach is a short which is grown to greens. The plant matures weeks from planting, should be sown very early, as the plants run to the hot summer months, may be planted in rows or, and should be sown at one half inch. Successive may be made if so desired. Leaves are large enough to may be pulled off or the may be cut from the

The onion is grown for

A JAPANESE MODERNIST.

Urged to Dropping of Quaint National Customs.

Mr. Saito Man, a Japanese essayist, picked up recently, in Tokio, a block-printed vernacular book, published January, 1873, entitled, "Civilization and Enlightenment," lauding the "western" ways then newly popular in Japan, and quotes literally from it to show how marvelous has been the advance in Japanese ways in that less than half a century. The chapters include:

Why we should abandon the queue.

Why we should wear such clothes as are fit for work.

Why we should always put on hats.

Why we should put on boots.

Why we should build strong houses.

Why we should not dislike eating meat.

Why we should revere the gods.

Why we should not believe in miracles.

Why there are no ghosts in this world.

Why foxes and badgers do not bewitch human beings.

Why we should not worship every worthless man as a god.

On the matter of wearing hats, the author says:

"The peoples of various nations wear various kinds of hats on their heads. That is a good and proper custom. The only people in the world who do not wear hats are the Japanese, and we should be ashamed before the rest of mankind. But this is only a modern habit, for till two or three hundred years back the Japanese of all ranks, farmers, mechanics and tradesmen, had worn eboshi (head gear like a coronet), but later on the lower class people of various vocations were forbidden to wear eboshi, so that they might be differentiated from those of higher classes. . . . Japan is the only country whose people wear nothing to cover the nakedness of their heads. . . . The one thing we do not understand about the foreigners wearing hats is that they take them off when they salute one another. It seems to us that they should keep their hats on their heads when they salute. Suppose you are naked and a friend enters your room, then you will surely wear clothes before greeting. However, the foreigners are a reasoning people and must have a good reason for taking their hats off when they meet one another."

In the matter of reasons for eating meat he is just as cogent. "Many people," he says, "eat meat to brag of it, though they dislike it at heart. Such people are secretly afraid of visiting temples and shrines after eating meat."—East and West.

Central Powers' Money.

The announcement in a Swiss journal that Austria-Hungary will be obliged to take for the state from one-quarter to one-third of the private fortunes of citizens, to escape repudiation and bankruptcy after the war, is followed up by a similar calculation of a French financial agency regarding Germany. It estimates the cost of the war for Germany alone to the end of June of this year at \$30,000,000,000. It will be impossible to meet such obligations by loans. By a measure of confiscation of private wealth similar to

Lloyd George Looks Ahead.

Lloyd George, who recently celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday, paid his first visit to the House of Commons when a lad of 19. Writing to his uncle, he said that he was very disappointed and that he "eyed the assembly in a spirit similar to that in which William the Conqueror eyed England on his first visit to Edward the Confessor as the region of his future domain." George added the words, "Oh, Vanity!" but how very prophetic was his comment.

Spoiled His Speech.

"When I rose to speak it was so still in the hall you could have heard a pin drop."

"Yes?"

"Well, I stood there for a moment looking out over the audience and framing my first sentence, and I am sure that I should have been able to get along all right, but just before I had got ready to utter my first word some fool in the back end of the hall yelled, 'Louder!'"

Very Impatient Prisoners.

Canadians do not make patient prisoners-of-war in Germany, and make more attempts to escape than any other section of the army. Moreover, they do not lose heart when recaptured, and almost invariably the man who has made one unsuccessful attempt repeats the attempt twice and even thrice. The spirit which animates these unfortunate victims of the war is shown in a letter from Donald MacNicoll, of Vancouver (16th Batt.), who writes from a German camp: "I am confined in my 3 x 4 room. I am not sick, unless it is of the home kind. I am here for that honorable offence of 'beating it,' as the Americans would say. This is my second attempt. The first time I got within four miles of liberty, and the next 3 1/2. Fourteen days' solitary confinement on bread and water—that is what we suffer for these attempts; but, then, look at the prize if you win, and you know we are always going to win." The writer goes on to speak of his progress in the study of German and French.

There are all kinds of weather but only one kind of

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Always the same
More Bread and Better Bread



WRIGLEY'S
THE PERFECT GUM

Let us make you acquainted with the new, luscious flavour—



may be raised on or the plant may be cut from the

N. The onion is grown for g, pickling, and for eating large percentage of onions for winter use are grown from in the soil very early in ig. The soil should be rich, id well drained, but fresh is not the best to apply. The could be planted at a depth one-half inch, and the rows be from twelve to fourteen part. The seed should be very thinly so that there is no need for extra thinning of ns. Cultivation should cease e onion tops are such a size went easy work. In the fall e tops are about two-thirds n the onions should be pull-aid in windrows so arranged bulbs are covered with the onions. This prevents burn which causes considerable in storage. After they are kept in this position for x days they may be gathered

placed in a slat box or ad tied up some way so that will not get at them and the l have plenty of chance to around the bulbs. The be removed from the onions time if so desired, or they left on. Dutch sets may be as close together as they in a straight row very the season. They should be covered with soil, which e well firmed by tramping id the green onions should l as soon as they are ready

Peas may be planted very the season, and for the early seed should be sown in a of two inches deep and the ed an inch apart. Some ar- its should be made so that vines will have some sup- imbs of trees or chicken be used for this purpose, as will cling to this for sup- will be kept up from the This support should be set y at the time of planting, should be drawn up around

5. Generally speaking, it is d practice to add fresh man- e soil where one expects to ns. They prefer a moist, n. The seeds should be fairly early in the spring, being at least eighteen in- rt. A furrow two inches be made with the corner of i the seeds placed from two inches apart in the bottom arrow. Another way which mes followed in planting to make holes two inches five inches apart and in each e or four seeds be placed. tis advised not to touch the in they are wet.

CARS.

ave still a few Cars at present prices. your order at once.

EE BICYCLE AND MOBILE WORKS.

row away your last year's because it is dingy and 25c. bottle of "Colorite" e it good as new. Eleven choose from at WALLACE'S re, sole agents for Napanee.

be impossible to meet such obligations by loans. By a measure of confiscation of private wealth similar to that proposed in Austria-Hungary, it would indeed be possible to bring this total down to \$15,000,000,000 —still an immense sum, but perhaps more amenable to fiscal operations.

As to the position of the Turkish ally of the Teutonic powers, there is of course graver ground for apprehension. Within two years Germany has advanced to Turkey 82,000,000 pounds Turk, plus a new advance for this year of 36,000,000 pounds — in German banknotes. These are to be locked up by the Turkish debt administration as a guarantee of treasury notes to be circulated to the amount of 44,000,000 pounds—redeemable in gold seven years after the war. This does not at all represent Turkey's expense of the war. Her purchases of war material in Germany and Austria-Hungary are not included, and have not received even a begin- ning of payment.

Rents Out Cleaners.

An Indiana electrical store makes the renting of vacuum cleaners a part of its business, and finds that the service is appreciated by its customers.

"When we put the plan into effect," says the manager, "we advertised the offer in the daily papers and by sending postcards to people whose houses were wired for electric light. These advertisements stated that the charge per day for a cleaner would be 50 cents if the customer called for and returned the machine, or 75 cents a day if our wagon delivered it and called for it.

"Already we have more than paid for the machines and have had additional advantage of getting in touch with hundreds of new customers."— Electrical Merchandising



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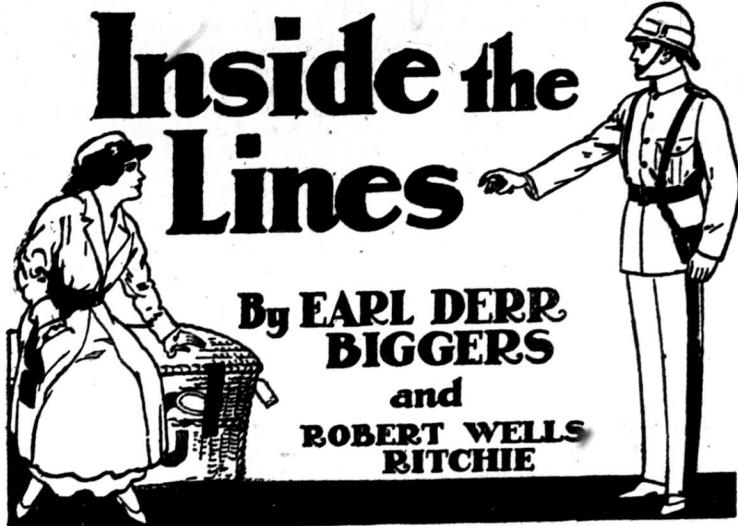
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VIA CANADIAN NORTHERN



By EARL DERR
BIGGERS
and
ROBERT WELLS
RITCHIE

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"Report for signal duty?" the other echoed coldly. "How did you know I was to report for signal duty here?"

"In the press a few weeks ago," the hotel keeper hastily explained, "your transfer from the Nile country was announced. We poor people here in Gibraltar, we have so little to think about, even such small details of news!"

"Ah, yes. Quite so." Woodhouse tapped back a yawn.

"Your journey here from your station on the Nile—it was without incident?" Almer eyed his guest closely. The latter permitted his eyes to rest on Almer's for a minute before replying.

"Quite." Woodhouse threw his cigarette in the fireplace and started for the stairs.

"Ah, most unusual—such a long journey without incident of any kind in this time of universal war, with all Europe gone mad." Almer was twiddling the combination of a small safe set in the wall by the fireplace, and his chatter seemed only incidental to the absorbing work he had at hand. "How will the madness end, Captain Woodhouse? What will be the boundary lines of Europe's nations in, say, 1932?"

Almer rose as he said this and turned to look squarely into the other's face. Woodhouse met his gaze steadily and without betraying the slightest emotion.

"In 1932—I wonder," he mused, and into his speech unconsciously appeared that throaty intonation of the Teutonic tongue.

"Don't go yet, Captain Woodhouse. Before you retire I want you to sample some of this brandy." He brought out of the safe a short squat bottle and glasses. "See; I keep it in the safe, so precious it is. Drink with me, captain, to the monarch you have come to Gibraltar to serve—to his majesty King George V!"

Almer lifted his glass, but Woodhouse appeared wrapped in thought. His hand did not go up.

"I see you do not drink to that toast, captain."

"No—I was thinking of 1932."

"So?" Quick as a flash Almer caught him up. "Then perhaps I had better say drink to the greatest monarch in

"So I know."

"You, as Woodhouse, will be expected to have some knowledge of the signal tower, to which you will have access." Almer climbed a chair on the opposite side of the room, threw open the face of the old Dutch clock there and removed from its interior a thin roll of blue drafting paper. He put it in Woodhouse's hands. "Here are a few plans of the interior of the signal tower—the best I could get. You will study them tonight, but give me your word to burn them before you sleep."

"Very good." Woodhouse slipped the roll into the breast pocket of his coat. Almer leaned forward in a gust of excitement and, bringing his mouth close to the other's ear, whispered hoarsely:

"England's Mediterranean fleet—twenty-two dreadnaughts, with cruisers and destroyers—nearly a half of Britain's navy, will be here any day, hurrying back to guard the channel. They will anchor in the strait. Our big moment—it will be here then! Listen! Room D in the signal tower—that is the room. All the electric switches are there. From Room D every mine in the harbor can be exploded in ten seconds."

"Yes, but how to get to Room D?" Woodhouse queried.

"Simple. Two doors to Room D, captain; an outer door like any other, an inner door of steel protected by a combination lock like a vault's door. Two men on the Rock have that combination—Major Bishop, chief signal officer, he has it in his head; the governor general of the Rock, he has it in his safe."

"We can get it out of the safe easier than from Major Bishop's head," Woodhouse put in, with a smile.

"Right. We have a friend in the governor's own house, a man with a number from the Wilhelmstrasse like you and me. At any moment in the last two months he could have laid a hand on that combination. But we thought it better to wait until necessity came. When the fleet arrives you will have that combination. You will go with it to Room D, and after that"—"The deluge," the other finished.

"Yes, yes; our country master of the sea at last and by the work of the Wilhelmstrasse, despised spies who are shot like dogs when they're caught, but die heroes' deaths." The hotel proprietor checked himself in the midst of his rhapsody and came back to more

a hotel bill was furthest from Billy Capper's thoughts. Such formal transactions he avoided whenever feasible. The proprietor of the San Roc, where Capper took a room, had such an evil eye that his new guest made a mental note that perhaps he might have to leave his bag behind when he decamped. Capper abhorred violence to his own person.

Alone over a glass of thin wine—the champagne days, alas, had been too fleeting!—Capper took stock of his situation and conned the developments he hoped to be the instrument for starting. To begin with, finances were wretchedly bad, and that was a circumstance so near the ordinary for Capper that he shuddered as he pulled a gold guinea and a few silver bits from his pocket and mechanically counted them over. Of the 300 marks Louisa—pretty snake!—had given him in the Cafe Riche and the expense money he had received from her the following day to cover his expedition to Alexandria for the Wilhelmstrasse, naught but this paltry residuum! That second cabin ticket on the Princess Mary had taken the last big bite from his hoard, and here he was in this black and tan town with a quid and little more between himself and the old starved dog life.

But—and Capper narrowed his eyes and sagely wagged his head—there'd be something fat coming. When he got knee to knee with the governor general of the Rock and told him what he, Billy Capper, knew about the identity of Captain Woodhouse, newly transferred to the signal service at Gibraltar, why, if there wasn't a cool £50 or a matter of that as honorarium from a generous government Billy Capper had missed his guess—that's all.

The little spy anticipated no difficulty in gaining audience with the governor. Before he had been fifteen minutes off the Princess Mary he had heard the name of the present incumbent of Government House—Crandall—Sir George Crandall, the same who had been in command of the forts at Rangoon back in '99. Oh, yes, Capper knew him, and he made no doubt that if properly reminded of a certain bit of work Billy Capper had done back in the Burmese city Sir George would recall him—and with every reason for gratefulness. Tomorrow—yes, before ever Sir George had had his morning's peg—Capper would present himself at Government House and tell about that house on Queen's terrace at Ramleh; about the unconscious British officer who was carried there and hurried thence by night, and the tall, well knit man in conference with Dr. Koch, who was now come to be a part of the garrison of the Rock under the stolen name of Woodhouse.

Government House, one of the Baedeker points of Gibraltar, stands amid its gardens on a shelf of the Rock about midway between the Alameda and the signal tower, perched on the very spine of the lion's back above it. Its windows look out on the blue bay and over to the red roofs of Algeciras, across the water on Spanish territory.

Thither on the morning after his arrival Captain Woodhouse went to report for duty to Major General Sir George Crandall, governor of the Rock. As the captain emerged from the straggling end of Waterport street and strode through the flowered paths

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position. He motioned him to draw a chair up to the desk.

"In yesterday on the Princess Mary, captain?"

"Yes, general. Didn't return because I thought it was tea time, and I didn't disturb."

"Right." General Crandall back in his swivel chair an his new officer with satisfaction quiet on the upper mans not tinkering with anything that's like that?"

"Right as a trivet, sir," answered promptly. "Of course, anticipating some such in enemy—agents working in secret—holy war of a sort, perhaps I think our people have the hand."

The general stretched a hand over the desk.

"Your papers, please, captain. Please be a member of our gar-

Captain Woodhouse brot a sheaf of folded papers from

"NO—I was thinking of 1904."

"So?" Quick as a flash Almer caught him up. "Then perhaps I had better say drink to the greatest monarch in Europe."

"To the greatest monarch in Europe!" Woodhouse lifted his glass and drained it.

Almer leaned suddenly across the table and spoke tensely. "You have—something maybe—I would like to see—some little relic of Alexandria, let us say."

Woodhouse swept a quick glance around, then reached for the pin in his tie.

"A scarab; that's all."

In the space of a breath Almer had seen what lay in the back of the stone beetle. He gripped Woodhouse's hand fervently.

"Yes, yes—1932! They have told me of your coming. A cablegram from Koch only this afternoon said you would be on the Princess Mary. The other, the real Woodhouse—there will be no slips—he will not!"

"He is as good as a dead man for many months," Woodhouse interrupted. "Not a chance of a mistake." He slipped easily into German. "Everything depends on us now, Herr Almer."

"Perhaps the fate of our fatherland," Almer replied, cleaving to English. Woodhouse stepped suddenly away from the side of the table, against which he had been leaning, and his right hand jerked back to a concealed holster on his hip. His eyes were hot with suspicion.

"You do not answer in German—why not? Answer me in German or by—"

"Ach! What need to become excited?" Almer drew back hastily, and his tongue speedily switched to German. "German is dangerous here on the Rock, captain. Only yesterday they shot a man against a wall because he spoke German too well. Do you wonder I try to forget our native tongue?"

Woodhouse was mollified, and he smiled apologetically. Almer forgave him out of admiration for his discretion.

"No need to suspect me, Almer. They will tell you in Berlin how for twenty years I have served the Wil-

shot like dogs when they're caught, but die heroes' deaths." The hotel proprietor checked himself in the midst of his rhapsody and came back to more practical details:

"But this afternoon—that man from Alexandria who called you by name. That looked bad, very bad. He knows something?"

Woodhouse, who had been expecting the question and who preferred not to share an anxiety he felt himself best fitted to cope with alone, turned the other's question aside.

"Never met him before in my life to my best recollection. My name he picked up on the Princess Mary, of course. I won a pool one day, and he may have heard some one mention it. Simply a drunken brawler who didn't know what he was doing."

Almer seemed satisfied, but raised another point:

"But the girl who has just left here—am I to have no explanation of her?"

"What explanation do you want?" the captain demanded curtly.

"She recognized you. Who is she? What is she?"

"Devilish unfortunate," Woodhouse admitted. "We met a few weeks ago on a train while I was on my way to Egypt, you know. Chatted together—oh, very informally. She is a capable young woman from the States—a 'buyer,' she calls herself. But I don't think we need fear complications from that score; she's bent only on getting home."

"The situation is dangerous," urged Almer, wagging his head. "She is stopping at the governor's house; any reference she might make about meeting you on a train on the continent when you were supposed to be at Wady Halfa, on the Nile!"

"I have her promise she will not mention that meeting to anybody."

"Ach! A woman's promise!" Almer's eyes invoked heaven to witness a futile thing. "She seemed rather glad to see you again; I—"

"Really?" Woodhouse's eyes lighted.

The Splendide's proprietor was pacing the floor as fast as his fat legs would let him. "Something must be done," he muttered again and again. He halted abruptly before Woodhouse and launched a thick forefinger at him like a torpedo.

"You must make love to that girl, Woodhouse, to keep her on our side," was his ultimatum.

Woodhouse regarded him quizzically, leaned forward and whispered significantly:

"I'm already doing it," he said.

CHAPTER XI.

At Government House.

TURNING to consider the never stale fortunes of one of fate's bean bags—

Mr. Billy Capper, ejected from the Hotel Splendide, took little umbrage at such treatment. It was not an uncommon experience, and, besides, a quiet triumph that would not be dampened by trifles filled his soul. Cheerfully he pushed through the motley crowd on Waterport street down to the lower levels of the city by the Line wall, where the roosts of sailors and warrens of quondam adventurers of all the seven seas made far more congenial atmosphere than that of the Splendide's hollow pretense. He chose a hostelry more commensurate with his slender purse than Almer's, though as a matter of fact the question of paying

George Crandall, governor of the Rock. As the captain emerged from the straggling end of Waterport street and strode through the flowered paths of the Alameda he did not happen to see a figure that dodged behind a chevaux-de-frise of Spanish bayonet on his approach. Billy Capper, who had been pacing the gardens for more than an hour, fear batting with the

subaltern entered and said:

Captain Woodhouse brou- sheet of folded papers from pocket and passed it to him. He kept his eyes steadily on the man's face as he scanned the lines of the form. "Ri- captain, when my orderly c

A subaltern entered and said:

"This is Captain Woodhouse. General Crandall indicated who had risen. "Kindly come to Major Bishop, who will be in quarters. Captain Woodhouse—Lady Crandall and I—will you at Government House make your bow over the table of Lady Crandall's inflexible new recruits, you know, sir."

Woodhouse, out in the fresh air, drew in a long breath and back his shoulders. He addressed the subaltern over the terrace of the Rock to the quarters of Major Bishop, who was chief signal officer, under command of the Rock, and was to be junior in command. One regret marked his first visit to Government House—he had even a glimpse of the little girl calling herself Jane Gerson.

But he had missed by a margin. Piloted by Lady Crandall he had left the vaulted breakfast room for the larger and lighter room in which Sir George had convened for the purpose of an office. This sort of holy of holies with General Crandall, to be invaded if the genius could be caught, lulled to complaisance. The

she had the important necessity of obstructed light, not a gemmery about Government House in defense of profane her guest carried under a sheaf of plans—by sterling of women's fancies—and the envy would not allow the wife to have peace until she favoured every pattern. She shrank horror at the threshold of her husband's sanctum.

"But, George, dear, you are out by this time, you know," Crandall expostulated. "Me and I have something—of course important—to do. I made a sly gesture of conciliatory bundle of stiff drawing paper. General Crandall, who at the arrival of the two, made a show at capturing his wife held behind her back, bubbled laughter at the sight, so exalted a military lion at general possessed himself and drew a curled scroll from his pocket and gravely studied it.

"Miss Gerson," he said, "in creation, this looks to me like a Batterie B. I am surprised you should violate the honor of Government House by doing this from its bedroom windows."

"Foolish! You've got time down for one thing," Lady Crandall chided, "and, besides, it's



predatory impulse that urged him to Government House, watched Captain Woodhouse pass, and his eyes narrowed into a queer twinkle of oblique humor. So Captain Woodhouse had begun to play the game—going to report to the governor, eh? The pale soul of Mr. Capper glowed with a faint flicker of admiration for this cool bravery far beyond its own capacity to practice. Capper waited a safe time, then followed, chose a position outside Government House from which he could see the main entrance and waited.

A tall, thin East Indian with a narrow, ascetic face under his closely wound white turban and wearing a native livery of the same spotless white answered the captain's summons on the heavy knocker. He accepted the visitor's card, showed him into a dim hallway hung with faded arras and coats of chain mail. The Indian, Jaimir Khan, gave Captain Woodhouse a start when he returned to say the governor would receive him in his office. The man had a tread like a cat's—absolutely noiseless. He moved through the half light of the hall like a white wraith. His English was spoken precisely and with a curious mechanical intonation.

Jaimir Khan threw back heavy double doors and announced, "Captain Woodhouse!" He had the doors shut noiselessly almost before the visitor was through them.

A tall, heavy set man with graying hair and mustache rose from a broad desk at the right of a large room and advanced with hand outstretched in cordial welcome.

"Captain Woodhouse of the signal service? Welcome to the Rock, captain. Need you here. Glad you've come."

Woodhouse studied the face of his superior in a swift glance as he shook hands. A broad, full face it was—kindly, intelligent, perhaps not so alert as to the set of eyes and mouth as it had been in younger days when the stripes of service were still to be won. General Sir George Crandall gave the impression of a man content to rest on his honors, though scrupulously attentive to the routine of his



"From Room D every mine in the harbor can be exploded."

helmstrasse. But never before such an opportunity—such an opportunity. Stupendous!" Woodhouse nodded enthusiastic affirmation. "But to business, 1932. This Captain Woodhouse some seven years ago was stationed here on the Rock for just three months."

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es" to me and *after using*
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to take them, and now I
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He motioned the younger
a chair up to the desk.
day on the Princess Mary,
captain?"
eral. Didn't report to you
because I thought it would
time, and I didn't want to

General Crandall tipped
swivel chair and appraised
cer with satisfaction. "Ev-
er on the upper Nile? Ger-
tinkering with the mullah
t insurrection or anything

a trivet, sir," Woodhouse
romptly. "Of course we're
some such move by the
nts working in from Eryth-
var of a sort, perhaps, but
people have things well in

al stretched a hand across
ers, please, captain. I'll re-
order of transfer and you'll
er of our garrison forth-

Woodhouse brought a thin
ded papers from his breast

of what the lady of Government House
hopes soon to wear if she can get the
goods."

"You see, General Crandall, I'm at-
tacking Government House at its weak-
est point," Jane laughed. "Been here
less than twelve hours, and already
the most important member of the
garrison has surrendered."

"The American sahib, Reynolds,"
chanted Jaimir Khan from the double
doors, and almost at once the breezy
consul burst into the room. He saluted
all three with an expansive gesture of
the hands.

"Morning, governor! Morning, Lady
Crandall, and same to you, Miss Gerson.
Dear, dear! This is going to be
a bad day for me, and it's just start-
ed." The little man was wound up
like a sidewalk top, and he ran on
without stopping:

"General Sherman might have got
some real force into his remarks about
war if he'd had a job like mine. Miss
Gerson—news! Heard from the Sax-
onia. Be in harbor some time to mor-
row and leave at 6 sharp following
morning." Jane clapped her hands.
"I've wired for accommodations for all
of you. Just got the answer. Rotten
accommodations; but, thank heaven,
I won't be able to hear what you say
about me when you're at sea!"

"Anything will do," Jane broke in.
"I'm not particular. I want to sail—
that's all."

The consul looked flustered.

"Um! That's what I came to see
you about, General Crandall." He
jerked his head around toward the
governor with a birdlike pertness.
"What are you going to do with this
young lady, sir?" Jane waited the an-
swer breathlessly.

"Why—um—really, as far as we're
concerned," Sir George answered slowly,
"we'd be glad to have her stop here
indefinitely. Don't you agree, Helen?"

"Of course, but—"

"It's this way," the consul interrupt-
ed Lady Crandall. "I've arranged to
get Miss Gerson aboard, provided, of
course, you approve."

"You haven't got a cable through re-
garding her?" the general asked. "Her
passports—lost—lot of red tape, of
course."

"Not a line from Paris even," Reynolds
answered. "Miss Gerson says the
ambassador could vouch for her, and—"

"Indeed he could!" Jane started im-
pulsively toward the general. "It was
his wife arranged my motor for me
and advanced me money."

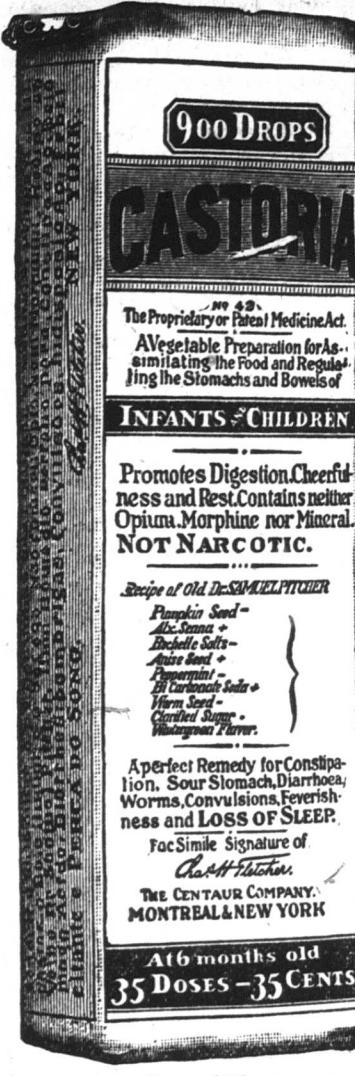
General Crandall looked down into
her eager face indulgently.

"You really are very anxious to sail,
Miss Gerson?"

"General Crandall, I'm not very good
at these 'please spare my lover'
speeches," the girl began, her lips
tremulous. "But it means a lot to me
—to go, my job, my career. I've fought
my way this far, and here I am—and
there's the sea out there. If I can't
step aboard the Saxonia Friday morn-
ing it—it will break my heart."

Gibraltar's master honed his chin
thoughtfully for a minute.

"Um, I'm sure I don't want to break
anybody's heart—not at my age, miss.
I see no good reason why I should not



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time. I've been playing a pretty short
string for the last two years. But"—
he broke off his whine in a sudden ac-
cession of passion—"they can't keep
me down much longer. I'm going to
show 'em!"

General Crandall looked his surprise.
"General, I'm an Englishman. You
know that I may be down and out,
and my old friends may not know me
when we meet—but I'm English, and
I'm loyal!" Capper was getting a grip
on himself; he thought the patriotic
line a safe one to play with the com-
mander of a fortress.

"Yes, yes. I don't question that, I'm
sure," the general grunted, and he be-
gan to rifle some papers on his desk
petulantly.

Capper pressed home his point. "I
just want you to keep that in mind,
general, while I talk. Just remember
I'm English—and loyal!"

The governor nodded impatiently.

Capper leaned far over the desk and
began in an eager whisper:

"General, remember Cook—that chap
in Rangoon—the polo player?" The
other looked blank. "Haven't forgot-
ten him, general—how he lived in
Burma two years, mingling with the

number from the Wilhelmstrasse. He's
on the Rock to do a spy's work."

"Pshaw! Why did Brussels let you
go?" General Crandall tipped back in
his seat and cast an amused glance at
the flushed face before him.

Capper shook his head doggedly.
I'm not drunk, General Crandall. I'm
so broke I couldn't get drunk if I
would. So help me, I'm telling God's
truth, I got it straight"—Capper
checked his tumult of words and did
some rapid thinking. How much did
he dare reveal! "In Alexandria, gen-
eral—got it there—from the inside, sir.
Koch is the head of the Wilhelmstrasse
crowd there—the same Cook you knew
in Rangoon. He engineered the trick.
The wildest dreams of the Wilhelm-
strasse have come true. They've got a
man in your signal tower, general—in
your signal tower!"

"Suppose the Germans have a spy in
my signal tower or anywhere here,"
he began argumentatively. "Suppose
they learn every nook and corner of
the Rock—have the caliber and range
of every gun in our defense. They
couldn't capture Gibraltar in a thou-
sand years."

"I don't know what they want," Cap-

Woodhouse brought a thin led papers from his breast passed it to his superior. eyes steadily on the gen-s he scanned them.

Woodhouse, chief signal offi- enadiers, Wady Hafsa"— ndall conned the transfer ng his eyes rapidly down the form. "Right. Now, in my orderly comes"—

I entered and saluted. tain Woodhouse." Gen- en. "Kindly conduct him shop, who will assign him

Captain Woodhouse, we ndall and I—will expect vernment House soon to bow over the teacup—one ndall's inflexible rules for s, you know. Good day,

s, out in the free air again, long breath and braced oulders. He accompanied n over the trails on the quarters of Major Bishop, officer, under whom he junior in command. But marked his first visit to House—he had not caught upse of the little person if Jane Gerson, buyer.

I missed by a narrow mar- l by Lady Crandall, Jane

vaunted breakfast room

ger and lighter library. eorge had converted to the n office. This room was a of holes with Lady Cran- invaded if the presiding d be caught napping or nplaisance. This morning important necessity of un- light, not a general com- at Government House, to ence of profanation. For carried under her arm a ns—by sterling architects

fancies—and the imp of not allow the governor's e peace until she had de- y pattern. She paused in at the threshold of her anctum.

erge, dear, you should be time, you know," Lady postulated. "Miss Gerson something—oh, tremen- tant—to do here." She gesture of concealing the iff drawing paper she car- al Crandall, who had risen val of the two invaders, w at capturing the plans ld behind her back. Jane ghter at the spectacle of military lion at play. The sessed himself of the roll, rled scroll from it and lied it.

son," he said, with delib- is looks to me like a plan B. I am surprised that violate the hospitality of House by doing spy work droom windows."

You've got that upside no thing," Lady Crandall l, besides, it's only a chart



"You really are very anxious to sail, Miss Gerson."

let you go if nothing happens meanwhile to make me change my mind." He beamed good humor on her.

"Bless you, general!" she cried. "Hil- debrand's will mention you in its ad- vertisements."

"Heaven forbid!" General Crandall cried in real perturbation.

Jane turned to Lady Crandall and took both her hands.

"Come to my room," she urged, with an air of mystery. "You know that evening gown—the one in blue? It's yours, Lady Crandall. I'd give another to the general if he'd wear it. Now one fitting and—"

Her voice was drowned by Lady Crandall's "You dear!"

"Be at the dock at 5 a. m. Friday to see you and the others off, Miss Gerson," Reynolds called after her. "Must go now—morning crowd of busted citizens waiting at the consulate to be fed. Ta-ta!" Reynolds collided with Jaimihr Khan at the double doors.

"A young man who wishes to see you, General Sahib. He will give no name, but he says a promise you made to see him—by telephone an hour ago."

"Show Mr. Reynolds out, Jaimihr!" the general ordered. "Then you may bring the young man in."

CHAPTER XII.

Capper Plays His Cards.

MR. BILLY CAPPER, who had, in truth, telephoned to Government House and secured the privilege of an interview even before the arrival of Woodhouse to report and had paced the paths of the Alamedas since, blowing hot and cold on his resolutions, followed the soft footed Indian into the presence of General Crandall.

"Awfully good of you to see me," he babbled, as he stood before the desk, turning his hat brim through his fingers like a prayer wheel.

General Crandall bade him be seated. "I haven't forgotten you did me a service in Burma," he added.

"Oh, yes, of course," Capper managed to answer. "But that was my job. I got paid for that."

"You're not with the Brussels secret service people any longer, then?"

The question hit Capper hard. His fingers fluttered to his lips.

"No, general. They—er—let me go. Suppose you heard that—and a lot of other things about me; that I was a rotter—that I drank!"

"What I heard was not altogether complimentary," the other answered judiciously. "I trust it was untrue."

Capper's embarrassment increased.

"Well, to tell you the truth, General Crandall—ah—I did go to pieces for a

other looked blank. "Haven't forgotten him, general—how he lived in Burma two years, mingling with the English, until one day somebody discovered his name was Koch and that he was a mighty unhealthy chap to have about the fortifications? Sure ly!"

"Yes, I remember him now. But what?"

"There was Hollister too. You played billiards in your club with Hollister, I fancy. Thought him all right, too, until a couple of secret service men walked into the club one day and clapped handcuffs on him. Remember that, general?"

The commander exclaimed snappishly that he could not see his visitor's drift.

"I'm just refreshing your memory general," Capper hastened to reassure "just reminding you that there isn't much difference between a German and an Englishman, after all—if the German wants to play the Englishman and knows his book. He can fool a lot of us."

"Granted. But I don't see what all this has to do with!"

"Listen, general!" Capper was trembling in his eagerness. "I'm just in from Alexandria. Came on the Princess Mary. There was an Englishman aboard bound for Gib. Name was Captain Woodhouse, of the signa-service."

"Quite right. What of that?" General Crandall looked up suspiciously.

"Have you seen Captain Woodhouse general?"

"Not a half hour ago. He called to report."

"Seemed all right to you—this Woodhouse?" Capper eyed the other's face narrowly.

"Of course. Why not?"

"Remember Cook, general! Remember Hollister!" Capper warned.

General Crandall exploded irritably:



"He's a German Spy!"

"What the devil do you mean? What are you driving at, man?"

"What do I mean? I mean this chap who calls himself Woodhouse isn't Woodhouse at all. He's a German spy—from the Wilhelmstrasse—with a

sand years."

"I don't know what they want," Capper returned, with the injured air of a man whose worth fails of recognition. "I only came here to warn you that your Captain Woodhouse is taking orders from Berlin."

"Come—come, man! Give me some proof to back up this cock and bull story," General Crandall snapped.

"Here it is, general—all I've got of the story. The real Woodhouse comes down from somewhere up in the Nile—I don't know where—and puts up for the night in Alexandria to wait for the Princess Mary. No friends in the town, you know; nowhere to visit. Three Wilhelmstrasse men in Alexandria, headed by that clever devil Cook or Koch, who calls himself a doctor now. Somehow they get hold of the real Woodhouse and do for him—what I don't know—probably kill the poor devil.

(To be Continued.)

TITLES IN RUSSIA.

Where There Are Only Two Classes, Nobles and Peasants.

Contrary to the laws existing in England and Sweden, in Russia when a lady belonging to a titled family marries a Russian gentleman without a title she takes her husband's name entirely, and the only right left to her of her former title is to write on her visiting cards and official papers "Mrs. So-and-so, born Princess, Countess or Baroness So-and-so." Her children are called by their father's name. There are only a few exceptions to this rule.

In Russia no middle class or gentry are known. There are only nobles and peasants. The czar, however, grants sometimes for special merit the right to be styled a nobleman and also for the same reason the titles of count and baron and occasionally that of prince.

All those merchants who have kept their firms always flourishing for a hundred years have the right to receive the foreign title of baron. This law was made by Peter the Great over 200 years ago, but the merchants very seldom accept this title and generally decline the privilege.

In former days when the peasants were still slaves they had no family names, but were called by their father's Christian name. Peter's son was called son of Peter—in Russian Petrov; so also Smirnov—Simon's son; Ivanov—Ivan's (John) son, and so on. When slavery was abolished and the emancipation proclaimed by the Emperor Alexander II, they all kept these names. Since then many of them have received the right to belong to the class of nobles.

The Russian clergy, belonging to the class of peasants, for it very seldom happens that nobles become priests, have special family names. Their names mean always a feast day or a precious stone or something connected with the church. In former days the clergy was a class apart, and a son of a clergyman was bound to be a clergyman, and when they first entered the church they chose a name for themselves.—London Answers.

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ing Personals

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Golden Medical Discovery quid or tablet form. Send me, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, ree medical advice. e's Common Sense Medical great doctor book—of 1008 bound—answers many im- stions. Copy will be sent, said, for 50 cents (or stamps) ping and mailing charges. e's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. and easy to take as candy.

SPRING TIPS.

ew Points About Sil- tates and New Bags.

tanding the plaits in the new notes with interest—and ot say gratification as well? silhouette of the feminine more changing. Not a serious change of actual fig- necessitating an uncomfor- t, but a very reasonable the length and width of

ne change, for surely we quite enough of the short y times so unkindly and displaying fantastic shoes, ou proportion of gay stock- ot infrequently legs unfor- so straight and beautiful id be.

a pre-eminent dress acces- lding their own, despite the many interesting novelties in nts and accessories of dress

ty of shapes and materials is no more varied than the which they are to be put thoroughly in fashion bag for every costume and usiness and social occasion.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Very Interesting King.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE WOOD

Thrilling and Unique Experience of a Little Boy Who Had Sharp Eyes. How a Kindly Act Was Rewarded. Summer Sports In Winter Time.

Well, said Uncle Ben to little Ned and Polly Ann, I am going to tell a story about

BEES AND FAIRIES.

Once upon a time there was a little old lady who lived with her grandchild in a house not very far from the magic woods.

People said the magic woods were full of elves and fairies, and they were afraid to go there. Little Hans loved the woods, though. Whenever his grandmother would allow him he went wandering away in the forest.

"Perhaps, grannie, I may some day meet with the kind fairy folk, and if I do I will not let them go until they tell me how I can be a useful little boy," he said.

"You are a useful little boy, dearie," his grandmother would answer.

"But I wish I could earn some money to make you more comfortable," he said. "When I'm a great big man I shall work so hard that you can wear a silk dress every day in the week."

One day when Hans was out in the forest he noticed a huge spider's web, and right in the middle of it was a poor bee buzzing and struggling to get free.

Hans was a kind hearted boy, and he was sorry for the insect.

He broke the web so that the bee could fly away. It did not go far, but perched on the branch of a tree. Hans was surprised to hear it speak.

"Thank you, Hans," it said. "I am the king of the bees, and I must reward you for saving me from wicked old Ogre Spider, who would soon have made a meal of me. If you will do as I tell you you shall always have delicious honey to eat and sell."

Then the bee told Hans to gather the seed of certain flowers that grew in the magic wood and plant them in his grandmother's garden.

The little boy took the seed home and planted them. When the magic flowers bloomed they were all yellow and gave off a delicious fragrance. Hosts of bees swarmed to the garden and worked busily filling the hives with honey. When the queen came by one day in her carriage she stopped to look at the garden and taste of the honey.

So delicious was the sweet that she ordered that it should be put up in golden pots for her own special use. The queen paid the little old lady so much for this honey that the little boy's wish came true—his grandmother could have afforded a silk gown for every day in the week if she had cared

yellows into a fruity reddish pink and a ribbon of turquoise blue. Pure French this coloring and entirely successful.

Tulle hats and hats of tulle combined with straw or crin are always in the southern season showing, and there are quantities of such models in black, with trimming entirely of tulle or great bows of tulle bound narrowly in satin or feather trimmings, such as have been used on the winter's large dress hats—paradise, gourah, imitation egrets and all the other delicate plumage.

HERE'S A NEW MODEL.

The Kind of Garment That Answers a Daily Need.

Fashioned of white voile, embroidered in a touch of color, cut with shoulder tucks and a double collar that also



FOR SERVICE.

forms a vestee effect, this blouse is also modish with a bow of moire ribbon run through the front to match the skirt, which in this case is maroon serge.

About Home Lighting.

High intrinsic brilliance of lighting is not necessarily good lighting. We must aim to get away from the staring, high placed fixture, the bulb that makes a blur of light in one particular spot only. What we need in the home is not light, but lighting, two very different things.

Another point is that we should try to have our fixtures bear some relation to the harmony of the room and the furniture. Light has aesthetic qualities, but we seldom are led to believe so except on the stage. Light effects on the stage can be imitated in ideas in the home. Even the most sumptuous room will be ruined by a poorly placed, incongruous lighting fixture.

Lighting must, first, be comfortable to the eye. It must, second, enhance the objects and furnishings of the room and not mar them. We can learn a great deal from the lighting experts, whether they be purveyors of gas, oil or electricity.

THE INEVITABLE JAR.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Very Disagreeable Gnome.

THE BOY WITH THE SULKS.

All About How Two Sour Tempered Individuals Made Themselves Miserable—Spoiling An Appetite—An Interesting Tale With a Moral.

Well, said Uncle Ben to little Ned and Polly Ann, tonight I will tell you about

THE TROLL'S VISIT.

Once on a time there was a little black troll who lived in the ground. He was the grumpiest troll of the tribe, and none of the other trolls ever wanted him around.

Now, you may have heard it said that misery loves company, and he couldn't get it because none of his troll companions, who were cheerful little creatures who sang as they worked, could stand the little black troll for more than two minutes at a time.

And the little black troll complained to the troll king that he was lonely and that he thought the other trolls didn't treat him right.

The troll king thought and thought. He knew just why the other trolls didn't care to have the black troll around, but he believed it would do more good if the little black fellow found it out for himself.

So he said: "Very well. There's a little boy not far from here that's been complaining in just the way you complain. I think I'll send you to visit him for awhile."

The troll was quite pleased, and when he reached Johnny Blyn's house he was beginning to feel more cheerful.

Johnny didn't say, "Glad to see you," or anything of that sort. He just stared at the troll and remarked, "My, what queer clothes you wear!"

The troll was hungry, and, as it was lunch time, he followed Johnny in to the lunch table. Johnny began by saying that he didn't want anything and that there wasn't anything fit to eat. He said such horrid things about the food that at last the troll lost his own appetite.

Then Johnny's mother told them to go out and play, but Johnny said he didn't want to play. He was tired of all the games. When the troll suggested some nice new ones Johnny said he wouldn't play such dull games.

He stood it until tea time, and then he said to Johnny: "I'm going home. I don't think I like it here."

Of course Johnny wanted to know why, and the gnome answered:

"You are too peevish and ill humored ed, that's why."

"You're peevish and ill humored yourself, you old black troll!" Johnny cried angrily.

"Maybe I am," the troll answered

be thoroughly in fashion a bag for every costume and business and social occasion. Shopping bags, outing bags, party bags, porch sewing bags and big bags—all use-making and many unique. Made of the suit or dress of ribbon or crochet and of

straw and satin matching the lot, unlikely, and bead and oldery will be used on virtue of the bags of plain material of those made of fancy ma-

rning bags are to be found, in shaped by rows of shirred bottom and finished with a tassel of silk floss; the brilliantly striped silk cut out and with colorful beads used as a tassel and to trim the own string handles.

SEE ELEGANCE.

Year-olds Wear For Jack Frost.

will be much used for small becoming season. This coat, a white velours cloth simply



American Press Association.

A PERFECT LADY.

named with beaver, as is the an. A white woolly mufflement is almost as huge as itself.

children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
ASTORIA

boy's wish came true—his grandmother could have afforded a silk gown for every day in the week if she had cared to have one.

Riddles.

Why is a watch like a river? Because it won't run long without winding.

What is the largest room in the world? Room for improvement.

When will water stop running down hill? When it gets to the bottom.

Why is a bootblack like the sun? Because he shines for all.

SPRING HATS.

Tips About the New Millinery That's Visible.

One of the best looking panamas in a notably good collection of sports hats was a rather small model whose rolling brim was edged by buttonholing in black and lemon yellow silks. Long stitches in the same colors formed a narrow line around the crown, and a flower made of white silk braid and black and yellow silks was applied flatly to the crown at the left front. The citron yellow was too pale to give the hat a striking air, but relieved the sharp contrast of white and black.

Much yellow in all the popular tones—citron, canary, gold, mustard, etc.—is in the sports hat showing and is featured both in straws and in fabrics. Crowns of felt and cloth are associated with straw brims, crown tops of fabric are set into crowns of straw and the brims may be all of the straw or partly of straw and partly of fabric.

The mossy rough straws of last summer combine very effectively with plain fabrics for sports hat purposes, and very fine, supple straw braids are used in two or even more colors, the colors alternating throughout the whole hat and giving the effect of narrow stripes running round the hat. A little collapsible hat of this sort in smart coloring with a brim facing of plain silk and a cockade trimming of similar plain silk would be a comfortable and practical possession.

Along with the various forms of high satin turbans come lower turbans innumerable in satin or faille or other silk or in silk and straw combined. Black, the dark browns and the deep blues are, as usual, much in evidence in these small street hats, and there are a good many purples and grays.

Purple and a medium old blue are much combined, and a clever little turban with the narrowest of cloche brims and the highest of crowns is all of purple satin, with its trimming a narrow band of old blue beads running around the high crown near its top and three tassels of old blue beads dangling from this band in front.

A small sailor shape with rather narrow sharply rolled brim is offered in satin and, though trying, is a jaunty and youthful model.

Wide brimmed floppy picture hats of finest crin are among the things offered for southern wear, and many of them seem to be of the turned up back and drooping front lines. One of these models was of the palest sulphur yellow tone with a wreath of camellia-like roses shading exquisitely from the yellow of the hat down through deeper

THE INEVITABLE JAR.

The Kind of Container You Are Always Needing.

For cold cream comes this fetching jar of creamy glaze set off with a band of yellow tulips and daisies growing



ON HER TOILET TABLE.

in a rich green field, however restricted. The design has both beauty and usefulness.

Sister and Baby Ride.

What a jolly time the baby is having on her first sleigh ride with sister holding tight! Snow, of course, she is yet too young to understand. But next



Photo by American Press Association.
BABY'S FIRST SLEIGH RIDE.

winter she will know more about it. Snow is such a queer thing; it looks so soft and warm and feathery. But when you take it in your hand it is very cold and soon disappears. It is so entirely different from what it appears to be—to a baby.

Vivid Blouses.

There is an attempt to bring back vivid blouses for the spring. This will be quite easy to do if the blouses are worn outside and not inside the skirt. Straight middy blouses of blue and purple crepe de chine are offered in the specialty shops. They are embroidered in colored threads and bullion.

yourself, you old black trout: Johnny cried angrily.

"Maybe I am," the troll answered meekly, "but I'm not going to be so any more, for if I can't stand you I can't expect anybody to stand me."

HOW TO MAKE ALL BATTERS.

Griddles Are Important, and Cold Weather Demands That a Table-spoonful of Shortening Be Added to Give Richness to Your Flapjacks.

To the woman in the home, especially one who does her own work, all batter mixtures seem to be somewhat of a bother. She dreads the smoke attendant on frying, the long time required to prepare a plate sufficient for the family appetite, and she is apt to allow the head of the house to seek his cakes elsewhere.

But nothing, if well made, is so wholesome and sustaining as the hot cake on a cold morning. Batters of all kinds are extremely simple if important points in stirring and making them are noted. Contrary to the usual custom, it is better to sift the flour into the liquid than to pour the liquid into the flour. Add the two very slowly to avoid lumps. Beat over and over with a large perforated spoon or whip. Allow the mixture to stand long enough so that the flour may swell and the mixture not be unexpectedly too thick. If we notice the deft hot cake expert in various restaurants we will see that he pours the batter and does not spoon it. Yet few women have followed this common sense plan and stick to the old, inefficient method of ladling the batter instead of pouring it.

The important thing about the mixture is the griddle. Custom has decreed that it should be soapstone, but there are both aluminum and cast iron and iron griddles which give excellent results. The important thing is to have the griddle the right temperature before the batter is laid on it. The griddle should never be washed, but wiped with paper or towel. Scouring with salt will sometimes prevent sticking. From supply stores we can secure a little holder for the fat or griddle greaser which will help us in the somewhat untidy task of greasing the griddle.

While many of the prepared pancake flours on the market are excellent, the addition of a tablespoonful of shortening increases the delicacy of the cake. Mixtures of milk are also more tender, and a griddle cake is like other cakes—if you can't make it of the best material it is not worth while. Eggs will give it more nourishment and make it more attractive looking. Waffles are particularly nourishing because they are a rich egg batter. The hot cake is nutritious because it combines milk, flour, eggs and sugar, especially when eaten with some kind of sirup. As it has a high starch, sugar and fat content it is an excellent food to resist winter cold and keep up the body's energy.

The sour milk mixtures made with sour milk and soda are lighter than those made with ordinary milk because in sour milk part of the protein is already digested. But batters with either sour or sweet milk are wholesome and easy to make if thought and common sense are used.

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Special sermon to the Oddfellows.

11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible

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and Praise Service.

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8.00—Holy Communion.

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are prepared to fit your ca
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grape fruit, lemons, F
dates, evap. peaches, cra
dried apples.

G. W.

'Phone 236.

Canadian Casualties.

Bert Pearson, who le
with the 148th Battalion,
dead, from wounds.

Killed in Action—A. R.

ton.

Wounded R. W. Wil

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

On Monday morning a team of

horses belonging to Mr. E. O. McCabe,

Hay Bay took fright and ran away

from in front of J. Graham's black-

smith shop; on Dundas street. The

team ran up Dundas street narrowly

missing a single rig standing in front

of Scrimshaw's grocery. Further up

street it struck Mr. W. R. Lott's

auto, smashing the radiator and one

fender and flattening one lamp. The

auto was turned half way round

with the force of the impact. The

team then turned up John street and

ran into the back of a lumber wagon

and from there straddled a telegraph

pole and were captured. The team

attached to the lumber wagon ran

all the way to the station.

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Display of

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Spring Wagons.**

WE ALSO SELL

Brantolas, Karn-Morris and Heintzman Pianos. Kitchen Cabinets, Fanning Mills, Beitz's Goods including Stable Outfits, Hay Forks, Churns, Power Washers, Etc. Brantford Wind Mills, Gasoline and Coal Oil Engines, Grinders and Scales. A full line of McCormick Machinery, new and second hand. DeLaval and Lilly Cream Separators, Etc. John Goodson Thrashing Outfits. Several 14 h.p. portable Steam Engines rebuilt for silo filling. Dawson Ditch Diggers.

Call and Get Our Prices

126-m

Best 30c. Tea in Napanee, at JUDSON'S.

and from there straddled a telegraph pole and were captured. The team attached to the lumber wagon ran all the way to the station before they were under control.

Killed in Action—A. R. Iton.

Wounded R. W. Wilson, T. Wm. Cousins, Napanee, Tamworth.

Sgt. Wilkins, who was the 80th, is reported wounded in the arm. Frank who was also with the wounded.

PARROTT-FRASER WEDD

The marriage of Miss Ester, daughter of Mr. and Fraser, of Odessa, to Lie Parrott, B.Sc., only son of Mr. Rott, Odessa, was quietly in Kingston, on Wednesday, 7th, 1917, by Rev. Alfr pastor of Sydenham Street church. The wedding was variously announced as the attending Queen's University which she graduated on April 25th. Lieut. Parrott England with the 256th Construction Battalion.

THE SUREST MOTH DES

WALLACE'S Cedar Flake moths, cockroaches, ants a score, 25c. the package, LACE'S Drug Store Limit.

GOOD WORK OF RED

The following is quoted letter from Mrs. (Major) England:

"I am in the head or administrative department of the Red Cross and file away the letters, and more important, turn up all letters they want. I simply work. It is very interesting to have learned a great deal of constructive, and as far as I am little known facts about the Red Cross. I have been notes and will send them to you. I am sure you will be astounded at the scope of the work, hardly an appeal we get where that is not generous and, I will tell you on have seen hundreds of letters individual requests and coming from people, often hospitals, and in every case, either false or the fault of commanding Officer, who has requisition for what they these complaints only cause and reflect on the Red Cross."

Also another thing which appear to be known in Canada that the Red Cross Society only the sick and wounded, not supposed to supply the trenches. The Canadian Contingent Association supplying forces, and they are for everything they want in of socks, caps, mitts, etc. other day we got a cable from Colmer, (who is head of the C.W.C.A. here) need of socks." As a matter of fact we had just sent them the 6000 pairs, and a few weeks 7500 pairs, so you can see how better they know in Canada do, what is going on.

As for supplying only soldiers, until just lately, we ship 5000 cases a month to be bated to French hospitals, given enormous amounts, exact figures later,) in money to Russia, Italy, Belgium every Ally in fact, so you need not be afraid that anything you send through the Red Cross, is wanted.

GET IT AT

WALLAC

Y.W.C.A. MILITARY WORK.

In the council chamber, on Monday evening a citizen's committee was organized to promote a campaign in the interest and support of the Y.M.C.A. military work. Appointments made were:

Frank S. Boyes, Chairman.
W. A. Grange, Secretary.

Geo. Gibbard, Captain of the Collectors.

Arrangements are being made to have speakers from Toronto occupy pulpits on Sunday, May 13th. On Wednesday night, May 16th, a mass meeting of citizens will be held in the Armouries when Captain Trivett, a returned soldier, will relate his experiences. Thursday, May 17th, the town will be systematically canvassed by the collectors and their teams. Be ready.

MARRIED AT SELBY.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Methodist Parsonage, at Selby, on Wednesday evening, April 18th, 1917, when Miss Florence Helene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Sexsmith, was united in marriage with Mr. Francis Wilbert Ballance, son of Mr. William Ballance, of Selby. The bride, who was unattended, looked unusually well in a travelling suit of navy taffeta. The young couple are exceedingly popular among a large circle of friends, Miss Sexsmith having been organist in the Methodist church for the past three or four years. Upon their return from Watertown and other points east Mr. and Mrs. Ballance will take up their home on the Ballance farm east of Selby. Their many friends join in wishing them a long and happy life together.

Sure to be of Interest.

Since its organization, the Historical Society has provided the citizens of Napanee with several series of lectures, dealing with the modern and mediaeval history of nearly every country in the world; but up to the present time, no lecturer has touched upon the early records of Mesopotamia, made doubly interesting to us now, owing to the sacrifices the Empire is making in reclaiming it from the Turk. Recent exploration and excavations have laid bare many new chapters in the history of this, the cradle of the world; in fact the men in khaki, while digging their trenches have unearthed many historical treasures. The Rev. V. O. Boyle, of St. George's Cathedral, has made a special study of this subject, and has consented to give us the benefit of his researches, in a lecture on May 11th. This will be the last lecture of the season, and no one can afford to miss it. Several lantern slides, especially prepared for the occasion will be thrown upon the screen. This will be a rare opportunity to obtain a glimpse of the ancient civilization of this very interesting region. Bear the date in mind, Friday, May 11th. The meeting will be open to all. Before the lecture, the annual report of the Society will be presented, and the election of officers will take place.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Mr. A. E. Paul is acting purchaser for these grounds. He has already sold some lots and is ready to sell a few more. There is no pleasanter spot in town for a residence and at the low price asked for these lots they should all go in a hurry. 20-b

e Satisfaction d Comfort

ners derive from the

•FIT

lothes, that bring us
our trade.

cut to your individual
ents, Good Trimmings,
the making give you
shape-retaining gar-

ES WALTERS,
Tailoring, Napanee.

DREWS' CHURCH
(ESBYTERIAN.)

Wilson, B. A., B. D.,
—Morning service.
lay School and Bible
Evening service.
will preach at both ser-

MAGDALENE CHURCH
H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar
it S. Mary Magdalene

Communion.
ing Prayer.
lay School.
song.

ber Shop.
; neat; first class work-
and tobacco. Give me a
J. N. OSBORNE.

ires.
ist received a full line of
the best makers. We
to fit your car with tires
give prices, and guarantee

W. J. NORMILE.

ROCERY.
eason—bananas, oranges,
lemons, prunes, figs,
peaches, cranberries and

G. W. BOYES,
John St.

ualities.
son, who left Napanee
h Battalion, is reported
ounds.

ction—A. R. Dafoe, Flint.

R. W. Wilson, Yarker,

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, B.A., Minister.
9.45—Morning Class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening worship.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.

PERSONALS

Mr. F. W. Smith is quite ill.
Mrs. Dennis Daly and Miss Kathleen
have returned from Toronto.
Mr. Geo. Blewitt spent a few days
last week in Toronto.
Miss Lizzie Saul spent Wednesday
in Kingston.

Mrs. Bennett is the guest of her
daughter, Mrs. Dennis Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gibbard spent
the week visiting Mrs. O. M. Myers,
Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Eakins has returned to Napanee,
after spending the winter in
Toronto.

Mr. Clarence Reid, South Napanee,
ill with pneumonia, is progressing
favourably.

Miss Davidson, who has been visiting
Miss Minnie Davis, returned to
Kingston on Saturday. Miss Davis
accompanied her.

Mrs. Swailes, Montreal, is the guest of
her sister, Mrs. J. G. Oliver.

Mr. Allan Gaudsen spent the weekend
with friends in Kingston.

Mrs. Willis, Miss Leah Vanalstine
and Miss Kathleen Greer were in
Kingston on Saturday evening attending
the opera.

Mr. Geo. A. Cliff was in Kingston
on Friday last, appraising the fire loss in
the Whig Building.

Miss Carman Vine spent the weekend
with Miss Friend, Trenton.

Major Hall and wife, Montreal,
spent Sunday the guests of his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall.

Mrs. Stephen Gibson returned on
Monday from spending the winter in
Belleville.

Mrs. J. S. Ham, who has been
spending a fortnight with her sister,
Mrs. Hugh Blain, Blanayr, Toronto,
returned this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Whalen left last
week to return to their home in Wallace,
Idaho.

Mrs. Gowan, Kingston, spent Monday
with her sister, Mrs. J. G. Oliver.

Mr. Arthur Day has rented Miss
Mair's house on Robert street.

Mrs. D. C. Mackenzie, Toronto, is
visiting her mother, Mrs. R. Dinner.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—At Napanee, on Friday,
April 20th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed
Graham, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BALANCE—SEXSMITH—At the Methodist
parsonage, Selby, on Wednesday
evening, April 18th, 1917, by the Rev.
E. B. Cooke, Francis Wilbert Balance,
son of William Balance, and Florence
Helena Sexsmith, youngest daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Sexsmith, of
Selby.

DEATHS

COLLINS—At Ernesttown, on Tues-
day, April 24th, 1917, Maggie Collins,
beloved wife of Frank Collins, aged
45 years, 10 months.

Yarker, at Napanee, on Tues-

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a
Piano, Organ, Talking Machine or
Sewing Machine see us before you
buy. We trade for anything. Terms
to suit purchaser. Hundreds of refer-
ences. Three used Cars for sale, one
Ford, two Chevrolets. Also a new
Chevrolet. We decided to not ship a
car of horses so have some for sale.
VANLUVEN BROS.

Napanee and Mooseow.

P.S.—See the new Brisco car at my
place, Napanee, before you order, or
at W. J. Normile's Garage, where cars
will be sold and repairs kept.

Egerton L. VanLuven.

50t-f

Try our cooked and cur-
ed meats.

JUDSON'S Grocery.

NEW

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER For Sale

Apply at This Office.

16t-f

BICYCLES

How about a Bicycle, I sell the
BRANTFORD, PERFECT and
HYSLOP, also other makes.

Bring in your Bicycle and
have it repaired.

Inside Tubes, Guaranteed,
for 95 Cents.

Covers, \$1.25 to \$3.25.

Also Auto Tires, Auto Oil 50c. a
gallon. All kinds Bicycle Sup-
plies. Get my prices before
buying.

Gramophones Repaired.
Horse Clippers Sharpened.

—at—

ALBERT SMITH'S

Repair Shop West of Campbell
House.

18d

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Geo. A. Hartman has con-
tinuously on hand

GREY DORT CARS

Willis Pianos,
Deering Machinery and Engines
J. I. Case Threshing Outfit.
The Great DeLaval Cream
Separator and Silos.

SPECIAL

For 10 Days Only

Women's High Cut, Patent Leather,
Glazed Kid in Brown and Black, also
Dull Leather. Every pair a \$6.00
value.

For \$4.95.

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE and TRENTON.



NEW SUITS

—AT—

\$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New
Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles
and guaranteed the Best Range of
\$15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,

Napanee, Ont.

SPRING IS COMING

It brings the natural desire to
refit the home and supply the
table with

New Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver Plate and Sterling

Anticipating the advance in
prices in all our lines we re-
stocked early for this year's
supply in KNIVES, FORKS,

ACTION—A. R. DACE, PHM.

I. R. W. Wilson, Yarker, uses, Napanee, S. Hicks,

kins, who was here with s reported wounded, gun-
ge arm. Frank. Lochead, also with the 80th, is

FRASER WEDDING.

riage of Miss Enid P. Fra-
ser of Mr. and Mrs. Mark
Odessa, to Lieut. J. R.
Sc., only son of J. C. Par-
ra, was quietly solemnized
n, on Wednesday, February
by Rev. Alfred Brown,
Sydenham Street Methodist
he wedding was not pre-
ounced as the bride was
Queen's University, from
graduated on Wednesday,
Lieut. Parrott is now in
with the 256th Railway
n Battalion.

EST MOTH DESTROYER.
E'S Cedar Flakes destroy
kroaches, ants and all in
the package, at WAL-
rug Store Limited.

VORK OF RED CROSS.

owing is quoted from a
Mrs. (Major) Sneath, in
the head or administrative
of the Red Cross, and I
the letters, and what is
rtant, turn up all the back
y want. I simply love the
is very interesting, and I
ed a great deal of very in-
nd as far as I am concerned,
n facts about the work of
oss. I have been making
will send them to you later,
you will be astonished at
of the work. There is
appeal we get from any-
is not generously answer-
will tell you one thing, I
hundreds of letters about
requests and complaints,
m people, often nurses in
nd in every case, they are
or the fault of the Com-
Officer, who has only to
for what they want, and
aints only cause confusion
on the Red Cross.

ther thing which does not
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ed Cross Society supplies
ck and wounded. We are
ed to supply the people in
ies. The Canadian War
Association supplies the
rces, and they send to us
ing they want in the way
ips, mitts, etc. Only the
we got a cable from Can-
g, "Colmer, (who is the
C.W.C.A. here) in urgent
ks." As a matter of fact,
t sent them the day before
and a few weeks before,
so you can see how much
know in Canada than we
going on.

supplying only our own
til just lately, we used to
ases a month to be dis-
ranch hospitals, and have
rmous amounts, (will send
res later) in goods and
Russia, Italy, Belgium and
in fact, so you need not be
anything you send to, or
e Red Cross, is wasted."

beloved wife of Frank Collins, aged
45 years, 10 months.

DAVIDSON—At Napanee, on Thurs-
day, April 19th, 1917, Dr. John L.
Davidson, of Toronto, aged 64 years,
5 months.

LEMMON—At Adolphustown, on Sun-
day, April 22nd, 1917, Andrew Lem-
mon, aged 90 years, 1 month.

SHEEHAN—At Brooklyn, N.Y., on
Monday, April 23rd, 1917. Mrs.
Michael Sheehan, formerly of Napanee.

In loving memory of dear son and
brother, Pte. Geo. Burton Pearson,
who died of wounds on April 11th,
1917, aged 27 years, 28 days.

When the country called for soldiers,
He answered to the call,
And went and done his duty,
But on the field did fall;
We miss him, Oh, we miss him
More than tongue can tell,
But he has gone to Heaven,
With loved ones there to dwell.

Father, Brothers and Sisters.

Mrs. Travers will be "At Home" to
the U. E. Loyalist Chapter of the
Daughters of the Empire, and their
Committee, for patriotic work, on
Tuesday afternoon, May 1st, from
four to six o'clock. Please accept
this invitation.

SENATOR CORBY DEAD.

Passed Away in Honolulu While On
Trip For Health.

The death of Senator Henry Corby,
in Honolulu, was announced on Tues-
day. The Senator went to Honolulu
some months ago for his health. His
death followed an operation for ap-
pendicitis. The late Senator Corby
was born in Belleville in 1851, and
was one of Canada's leading distillers,
his plant being at Corbyville. He re-
presented West Hastings in the
Dominion Commons for many years.



The Red Cross Society

The Society acknowledges with
thanks the following: Centreville Red
Cross \$50; Mr. Carleton Woods,
Roblin, \$10; and donations of money
from Mrs. (Dr.) Northmore and Mrs.
Harry Johnston, Bath.

A letter acknowledging the last ship-
ment of 102 pairs of socks, has been
received this week.

A report of the work done by the
Lennox and Addington Motor Ambu-
lance, for February, has also been sent
us, which is most satisfactory.

The Mite Box collectors will call as
usual the last of the month. We
hope for generous donations, as the
money is urgently needed.

The Finance Committee will meet at
the home of Mrs. C. I. Maybee, on
Tuesday, May 1st, at 3:30 p.m.

All are invited to the Hall on Satur-
day, to the usual work-meeting and
tea.

We are again indebted to the Red
Cross Workers, of Roblin, for a
donation of socks, making a total of
260 pairs received from them; 64 pairs
have been sent to us this year.

Will all who are knitting socks
make them no longer than 13 inches
counting the heel, and the foot 11
inches?

The Great DeLaval Cream
Separator and Silos.

Tudehope Carriages,
Washing Machines, Harness,
Preston Steel Shingles and
Siding.

And the very thing the farmers
are looking for, the B. L. K.
Milking Machine.

Call and investigate before
you purchase elsewhere.

GEO. A. HARTMAN,
NAPANEE, ONT.

10-2-m

prices in all our lines we re-
stocked early for this year's
supply in KNIVES, FORKS,
SPOONS and all TABLE CUT-
LERY, at Prices Slightly in
Advance of last year.

You will save money by buying
now, and from us. We have
always recommended the best
and guaranteed our qualities.

F. W. Smith & Bro.
Napanee Jewellery Store.



The Demand for Chevrolet Cars is Greater than Ever

WHY ?

\$695

Five-Passenger

Fully Equipped

F.O.B. Oshawa

\$680

Roadster

Fully Equipped

F.O.B. Oshawa

1st.—Because it has proved itself
and vindicated unfair criticism
2nd.—Because it has pep and get-
away found in no other car.
3rd.—Because it is comfortable
to ride in, easy to drive and
has abundance of power.

4th.—Because its Equipment is complete—Electric Starter, Electric
Light with Dimmers, Ammeter, Oil Indicator, Speedometer, Tire
Repair Outfit and Tools.

Lastly 5th.—Because invariably every owner becomes a booster and
automatically an advertising medium.

Remember, the new series Chevrolet has many new improve-
ments which will further strengthen its already splendid reputation.

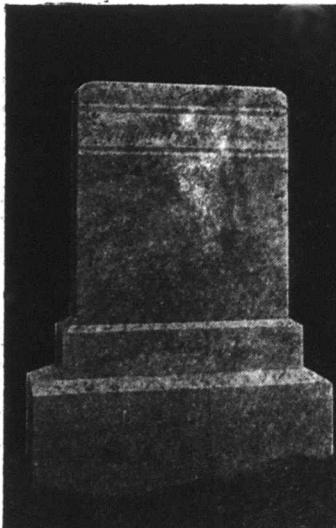
C. A. WISEMAN,

Agent for Lennox and Addington.

Wiseman's Garage, Corner Centre and Bridge Sts, 'Phone 233,
NAPANEE, ONT.

Full Line of Auto Supplies.

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= MARBLE = MONUMENTS

We have just received the largest
and finest shipment of Marble
Monuments ever brought to Napanee.

We can supply any size
Monument, small or large.

Our workmanship and lettering
we guarantee.

The Napanee Marble and Granite Works,

Market Square,
NAPANEE

M. PIZZARELLO, Proprietor.

GET IT AT
ALLACE'S